BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1840. 3,204.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill; Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for the above will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 28, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 28, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated *Quarterly* The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles	,,	1
Policies of Insurance	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds	,,	8
Bills of Lading	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each	,,	8

Bombay, 23th August 1840.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS.

FOR SALE, Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Ceylon, On the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days sight, in sets of £ 200, £ 150, £ 100, and £ 50 each. Exchange at 1 | 10½ per Rupee. Apply to

FRITH AND Co.
Agents for the Ceylon Govt.

Bombay, 28th August 1840.

F. RODRIGUES respectfully begs to intimate to the Public in general that he has for sale a large quantity of Sulphate of Quinine, and also Sulphate of Potass in Crystals.—Meadow Street, No. 31, 28th August 1840.

BLACKWELL, AND CO.—Have for Sale, a few fresh Grueyere Cheeses, hermetically sealed which they are retailing at Rs. 2½ per lb.

Bombay, 28th August, 1840.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Cab Phæton with a pair of Grey Carriage Horses and Harness—Price Rs. 1200
If sold seperate the price of the Phæton ,, 1000
A second hand Travelling Britzchka, (has been very little used) with Rumble, German Blinds &c..... ,, 2500
A Cab Phæton, with Harness, in good order..... ,, 1000
A Family Shigrampoe with Lamps and necessary appendages..... ,, 900

BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 28th August 1840.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

ONE Volume Folio, Bourne's Engravings of the London and Birmingham Railway... ... . Price Rs. 60

BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 28th August 1840.

BLACKWELL AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission the following handsome Plated Service to match, to be Sold together or seperate.

One pair Plated Dishes with Covers	Rs.	225
Two pairs do. Round Vegetable Dishes.....	,,	450
One pair do. Square Hot Water Curry Dishes.....	,,	250
One Handsome Soup Tureen.....	,,	150
One Do. Tea Tray.....	,,	150
A complete set of Silver, King's Pattern, for 12 persons.....	Rs.	950
Also a Chased Silver Egg Frame with 12 Silver Cups and Spoons adapted for a Mess.....	Rs.	200

Bombay, 28th August 1840.

BLACKWELL AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, an Invoice of Spar Articles manufactured in Derbyshire consisting of Black Marble Candelebras, Bell Vases, Cleopatra Needles, richly inlaid Marble Ornaments, Inkstands, Candlesticks, Tulip Bottles, Marble Plates, Paper Weights, &c. &c.

Bombay, 28th August 1840.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

A HANDSOME Pearl set consisting of Necklace, Brooch and Ear Rings..... Rs. 350
A Superb Gold Rose Neck Chain... ,, 500
A Gold Watch by "*McCabe*"... ... ,, 353
A Do...Do...by "*Hawley and Co.*" ,, 300
A Do..Do...by "*Viner*"..... ... ,, 400
A Plain Gold Neck "*Chain*"... ... ,, 200
A Diamond Ring..... ... ,, 140

BLACKWELL AND Co.,

Bombay, 28th August, 1840.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A RICHLY Radiated Inlaid Marble Table having a Chess Table in the Centre, price..... Rs. 300
Circular Black Marble Table... ,, 120
Ditto.....ditto..... ditto Inlaid... ,, 100

BLACKWELL, AND Co.

Bombay, 28th August. 1840.

BLACKWELL AND CO. have for Sale on Commission, a handsome new square Pianoforte made for the Climate by "*Small Bruce and Co.*" Price Rs. 600
A new Cottage Piano made by "*Collard and Collard*"..... ,, 400

Bombay, 28th August 1840.

THE LONDON MONTHLY OVERLAND MAIL.

A Newspaper published in London on the last day of the Overland Mail and forwarded direct to Subscribers in India, to contain every item of Army, India, and home intelligence up to the latest date collected from all the various London Journals as are specially calculated to prove interesting to British Residents in India.

Subscription 12 Rupees per Annum payable in advance—Agents at Bombay, Messrs. COLLETT AND Co. 13, Meadow Street, to whom early intimation should be given of change of residence by Subscribers.

Specimen of the London Monthly Overland Mail can be had on application to the undersigned.

COLLETT AND Co.
13, Meadow Street.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

TIMES, AUGUST 26.

DEATH OF LIEUT. COL. STEVENSON.—It is with deep regret we have this day to announce the death of Lieut. Col. Stevenson, C. B., Brigadier. Commanding in Upper Scinde, which took place at Sukkur on the morning of the 9th August, from Brain fever.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Stevenson, C. B. joined the Regiment of Artillery in 1810, and was shortly after appointed Adjutant to the Battalion—in 1814 he volunteered with the 1st Company to join the Force collecting at Baroda under General Holmes—in 1820 he took Command of the 1st Troop of Horse Artillery, which he accompanied to Arabia, he was present at the night attack made on our troops at Zoor, and at the taking and Battle of Beni-Boo-Ali.—He was appointed Agent for Gunpowder in 1829, and to the Command of the Horse Brigade Artillery in 1835, was selected as the Senior Officer from this Presidency to join the Select Committee of Artillery Officers assembling at Calcutta—Col. Stevenson accompanied the Horse Artillery to Sinde where he was appointed Brigadier in Command of the Artillery, and on joining the Bengal Force was nominated to Command the Artillery of Bengal and Bombay with the Army of the Indus. He was present at the storming of Ghiznee and Khelat, for which services he was made a Companion of the Bath, and recommended by Lord Keane to the Governor General of India as Brigadier to Command the troops in Upper Scinde. He was a good, a zealous and talented Officer, a faithful and indefatigable servant of Government, and a warm hearted and sincere friend.

The demise of this officer promotes Major Lester to Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Jacob to Major; Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Webb to Captain, and 2d Lieutenant Dent to 1st Lieutenant.

A Correspondent from Sukkur says—

"A force of nearly 3,000 strong, consisting of a Wing of H. M. 40th Regt., the 1st and 2nd Grenadiers, 1st Company of Golundauze, 1 Company of Pioneers and 500 Irregular Horse, with 2 twelve and 2 six Pounders were to have taken the Field this morning (9th Augt.) on their march to the Hills. This melancholy event will of course check the movement of the Troops till further instructions are received from the authorities."

Civil Appointments, &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st August 1840.

The Reverend R. Y. Keays, A. M. acting garrison Chaplain, to be Chaplain of Belgaum and Dharwar, and the Reverend R. C. Jackson, B. C. L., to act in that Chaplaincy, until the Reverend Mr. Keays shall be relieved from his present temporary engagement.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd August 1840.

S. Marriott, esq. puisne judge of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, is allowed an extension, for one month, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 1st instant, to remain at Sattara, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 25th August 1840.

W. H. Harrison Esq. deputy register of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, is allowed an extension, for one month, under section v. of the absentee regulation, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 20th ultimo, to remain in the Deccan, for the recovery of his health.

Bombay Castle, 26th August 1840.

The judges of the sudder dewannee adawlut have been pleased to grant a sunnud, bearing date the 15th instant, to Junardhun Wasdeojee, authorizing him to practise as a Vakeel in the court of sudder adawlut.

J. Pyne Esq. judge and session judge of the Conkan is allowed leave of absence for a period of one month, under the provisions of section XI. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the Deccan, on private affairs.

C. Sims Esq. assistant judge and session judge at Ahmednuggur, resumed charge of his office on the 7th instant.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th August 1840.

Mr. T. Mackenzie, civil surgeon to the residency in the Persian Gulf, having returned to Karrak, on the 3rd ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave on private affairs, granted to that officer, under date the 8th ultimo, is cancelled.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle 20th August 1840.

No. 521 of 1840.—The following native promotions are made:—

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Kooda Ruccus (1st) to be Subedar, and Havildar Major Davee Sing to be Jemedar, in succession to Subedar Shaik Poonjah, invalided.— Date of Rank.. 18th July 1840.

Jemedar Yenkutta to be Subedar and Havildar Bulwunt Rao Ranee to be Jemedar, in succession to Subedar Francis pensioned.—Date of Rank., 18th July 1840.

No. 522 of 1840—The following General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, dated Fort William 29th July 1840, is republished for information at this Presidency.

"The home authorities having disapproved of Clauses 3 & 6. and of the 1st provision of Clause 5, of the General Orders No. 9. of 1840, dated the 20th of Jaunary last, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, in obedience to the instructions of the Honorable the Court of Directors, promulgates for general information, the following revised rules for the employment in India of Local Major Generals of Her Majesty's Service."

1. "Local Major Generals of Her Majesty's Service, are eligible under the appointment of Government for employment as Brigadiers; where Queen's Troops are stationed, provided that such appointment shall not interfere with the commands on the General Staff allotted to Company's Officers."

2. "The Senior Local Major Generals of the Regiments at each Presidency, are, in preference, to be so employed."

3. "The period for which Local Major Generals may retain Brigade Command, is not restricted to any number of years, but they must vacate such Commands on the departure of their Regiments, from India, or from one Presidency to another."

4. "Local Major Generals of Her Majesty's Service, who prefer remaining in India, in expectation of succeeding by seniority to Brigade commands, may do so, selecting their residences within the Presidency in which their Regiments are serving, and receiving the Pay and full Batta of their Regimental Rank."

5. "Though Local Major Generals of Her Majesty's Service are permitted to remain in India, unemployed, they are not precluded from retaining the command of their respective Regiments which they may at their option, continue to exercise, provided there shall be no interference with the Brigade or other commands allotted to Company's Officers."

(Signed) J. STUART, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to the Govt. of India Military Department.

Bombay Castle, 22nd August 1840.

No. 523. of 1840.—The arrangement announced in General Order No. 325, dated 6th May last, is cancelled, and Lieutenant Hough's services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 524 of 1840.—With the view to give effect to G. G. O. No. 374 of the 9th July 1839, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following rules be established from the 1st October next for the future conduct of the duties connected with the charge of Barracks and Barrack Furniture at the Presidency and several Out stations.

The charge of all Military Buildings, Barracks and Barrack Furniture, is vested from the 1st October in the Engineer Department, under the control of the Military Board.—Executive Engineers at Out-stations will from that date carry on the duties hitherto performed by the Officers of the Quarter Master General's Department agreeably to existing Regulations as regards Indents for Barrack Furniture, Repairs to Fixtures and Fastenings, &c.

At Stations where there is no Engineer Officer or Agent, the care of Buildings and Barrack Furniture and Repairs to Fixtures and Fastenings will be performed as hitherto by the Station Staff Officer.

The Establishment of public Servants entertained for the duties connected with the Barrack Department are from the 1st October, placed under the control of the Engineer Department, and are to be mustered and paid accordingly.

The Returns and Reports of Barracks, and Barrack Furniture, hitherto forwarded to the Quarter Master General's Department and Town Major of the Garrison of Bombay, respectively, are to be sent through the Engineer Department to the Military Board.

An Annual Return of Military Buildings, will be forwarded by the Military Board, to the Quarter Master General, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The Barrack Master at the Presidency, in as far as his duties are connected with the conservation of Barracks and Barrack Furniture, will be considered under the orders of the Superintending Engineer at the Presidency of Fort William.

The allotment and distribution of public Quarters at the Presidency, and Stations of the Army, will remain with the Military Authorities as heretofore, the charge of Military Buildings and Barracks being understood to refer to the repairs and preservation of the Buildings with fixtures and fastenings only.

The controul and charge of Sepoys Huts and Pendals will remain as heretofore under the direction of the Quarter Master General.

No. 525 of 1840.—Under instructions from the Government of India, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that the Troops in Scinde are no longer to be considered on Foreign Service, and that the grant of Family Pension will be restricted to the Heirs of such Troops only as may proceed beyond the Bolan Pass.

No. 256 of 1840 By a resolution passed in the Revenue Department under date the 18th instant, Lieutenant H. Willoughby of the 2d European Regiment, has been appointed to the duty of constructing the Salt Chowkies in the Southern Konkun, under the Orders of the Superintending Engineer of the Southern Provinces.

No. 527 of 1840.—The following extracts from Detachment Orders by Lieutenant H. Reynolds of Her Majesty's 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, dated Camp near Quetta 22nd April 1839, is confirmed:

No. 1 Serjeant William Armstrong of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, is appointed Hospital Serjeant to the Detachment.

Serjeant John Lyons, H. M. 17th Regiment, to act as Serjeant Major to the Detachment.

Corporal Edward Brown, Her Majesty's 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment to be acting Serjeant and Quarter Master Serjeant to the Detachment.

No. 528 of 1840.—The following Native promotions and appointments are made:—

22nd Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Sew Deen Sing to be Subadar, and Color Havildar Gungajee Powar to be Jemedar, in succession to Subedar Major and Surdar Bahadoor Incha Ram pensioned.—Date of Rank, 18th July 1840.

Jemedar Bawajee Kuddum to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Dowjee Yadow to be Jemedar, in succession to Kissen Sing pensioned.—Date of Rank, 18th July 1840.

Jemedar Cundoo Soorwa, and Havildar Muttoora Pursaud to be Jemedar, in succession to Bawajee Israel pensioned,—Date of Rank, 18th July 1840.

Appointment.

Subedar Hurry Sing to be Subedar Major, vice Incha Ram pensioned,—Date of Appointment 18th July 1840.

No. 529 of 1840.—The undermentioned Getlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry, Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment.—The Cadet for the Cavalry to be promoted to Cornet, and for the Infantry to Ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

Cavalry.

No. 101 Mr. Evan Murray MacGregor.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 10th Aug. 1840.

No. 208 Mr. Robert Liddell,—Date of arrival at Bombay, 10th Aug. 1840.

Medical Establishment.

No. 258 Mr. Theophilus Clarke.—Date of arrival at Bombay 10th Augt. 1840.

Captain W. Rollings, of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Bombay. 10th August 1840

Bombay Castle, 25th August 1840.

No. 530 of 1840.—A furlough to Europe for three years, is granted to Conductor James Baldock of the Ordnance Department, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 26th August 1840.

No. 531. of 1840.—Serjeant Dayle, of the 3rd Company 1st Battalion of Artillery is appointed to succeed Serjeant Kelly, of Her Majesty's 40th Reiment as Barrack Serjeant at Kurrachee, the latter individual being about to proceed on service with his Company.

No. 532 of 1840.— Regimental Orders by Major Hibbert, Commanding Her Majesty's 40th Foot, on the 13th and 14th July 1840, appointing Lieutenant White to act as Adjutant, Lieutenant Seymour as Paymaster and Quarter Master Serjeant Leremoun as Serjeant Major, and Serjeant Taylor as Quarter Master Serjeant to the Wing of the above Regiment proceeding on Service to Upper Scinde under Captain Boscawen, confirmed from the date of the separation of the Wing from head Quarters.

No. 533 of 1840.—Captain H. Lyons is directed to join his appointment as Deputy Paymaster in Upper Sciade, to admit of the Officer now acting for him joining his Regiment without delay.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Augt. 26th.—Capt. F. Williams, 2d Grs., from Poonah.
do. do. Capt. H. Lyons, Depy. Pay Mr., Sukker from Nuggur.
do. do. Major Catheart, 10th Regt., from Poonah.
do. 27th. Lieut. C. D. Milne, 6th Regt. N. I., from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.—None.

Marine Department.

Bombay Castle, 26th August 1840.

No. 85 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following Rules in regard to the passge of Public Functionaries on board of the Hon'ble Companp's Vessels of War, in supercession of the Rules laid down in G. G. O. 18th December 1834.

1. Every Captain or Officer Commanding one of the Hon'ble Company's Ships or Vessels, is expressly forbiden to receive on board any Passengers whatever without the direct permission of the Superintendant when at the Presidency, or on other Stations from his Senior Officer, or if no Senior Officer be present, from the principal Civior Military Authority, but should there be no such Authority at the Port where he is, he may grant a passage, if he feels certain by an inspection of Papers &c. that it is proper to do so.

2. He shall keep and transmit at the end of every voyage, to the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, a list of all Passengers whatsoever, who may have been received on board, stating the places and dates at which the Passengers embarked or disembarked, whether received by order or not, who they are whether borne for victuals or not.

3. No Passage at the public expence is to be given without a special order from Government or the Superintendant of the Indian Navy, confirmed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, or if any Commodore or Senior Officer shall give or order any passage without any such authority, he will himself be liable for all the expenses incurrod, unless the peculiar and unforeseen exigency of the case should be such as in the opinion of the Superintendent, to warrant his having taken on himself to deviate from the Regulations.

4. The usual proportion of Provisions shall be allowed for every Passenger received by order, besides which to cover the additional expenses on such occasions, the Officer at whose table the Passenger shall be entertained, will be further allowed a sum according to the rank of the passengers and the length of their stay, as specified in the succeeding articles, excepting cases of the Governor General or Native Princes, which will be considered on the circumstances of the individual cases.

5. For the Governors of the several Presidencies, Members of the Council of India and their suites (not exceeding in the whole persons) and for any passage not exceeding three days, the sum of Rupees (400) four hundred; for any passage not exceeding seven days, Rupees (800) eight hundred.

6. For Her Majesty's Judges, Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Memberes of Council of Subordinate Presidencies, and General Officers above the rank of Major General and their suites respectively (note exceeding in the whole four persons for a passag not exceeding three days, Rupees (300) three hundred; for a passage not exceeding seven days, Rupees (600) six hundred.

7. For Bishops of the several Presidencies, the Recorder of Prince of Wale's Island, Majors and Brigadier Generals, Superintendent of the Indian Navy, Colonels, Political Residents, Commissioners and their suites (not exceeding in the whole three person) for a passage not exceeding three days, Rupees (250) two hundred and fifty; for a passage not exceeding seven days, Rupees (500) five hundred.

8. Passages exceeding seven days are to be paid for at the above ratee for the first week, and afterwards at the rate of Rupees (15) fifteen per diem for each person entertained at the Commanding Officer's Table.

9 If a greater suite shall be entertained than the supposed numbers, for a passage not exceeding seven days, an additional allowance is to be made of Rupees (15) fiften per diem for each person so exceeding.

10. When the Recorder of Prince of Wale's Island Commissioners of Circuit, or other public functionaries of similar rank shall embark alone the sum of Rupeer (25) twenty five per diem shall be allowed for the first seven days and Rupees (16) sixteen for every day afterwards.

11. When individuals shall be ordered to be entertained at the table of a Captain or Commander, Rupees (15) fifteen shall be allowed for every day not exceeding fourteen, and Rupees (10) ten for every day afterwards.

12. When individuals shall be ordered to be entertained at the Gun Room Mess in any of the Hon'ble Company's Vessels, Rupees (7½) Seven and a half per day will be allowed for the 1st fourteen days, and afterwards Rupees (5) five per diem.

13. When individuals shall be ordered to be entertained at the Midshipmen's or Warrant Officer's Mess, Rupees (2) two per day will be allowed.

14. Children under 15 years of age are to be paid for at half rates.

15. If any person ordered to be entertained at one table, should by personal invitation or favor be received at another table, no allowance will be granted for his charge to a superior table, and if he change to an inferrior one such allowonce will only be made for his entertainment there as would have been given for a person of the proper rank for entertainment at such inferrior table.

16. The charge for any of the public functionaries provided for in paras, 5 at 10 both inclusive, is however only to be drawn when Officers of the Indian Navy are *specially directed to find a table for them.* When an Officer is so directed to make proparations for any passengers, half the estimated amount of the whole expense may be immediately drawn by the Officer entitled to the same and when the Officer shalf report the completion of the service, he will be permitted to draw the remainder.

17. If it shall happen that a passenger does not embark after the order of receiving him has been given and provision thereupon made for his reception or having embarked, should be relanded or transferred to another Ship, the Officer will nevertheless be entitled to retain the half allowance to cover the expence he may have been at, in making the necessary preparation.

18. The sums specified in all the above cases do not include provision for Servants, but all extra expences of every kind, except such fitting as the Dock Yard may be ordered to furnish, and no further allowance will on any account whatever be granted. Servants are to be borne on a supernumerary list, for victuals only.

19. The above Rules are not applicable to Officers accommodated as passengers on board Steam Packets or any of the Hon'ble Company's Vessels, when employed as Troop Ships or Transports. In all such cases the rates published in G. G. O. 27th August 1840, are applicable.

20. The cases of Military Commissioned Officers under the rank of Colonel, proceeding to or returning from any of the Ports in the Persian Gulf, Red Sea and Scinde, in any of the Hon'ble Company's Vessels of War, either on duty from sickness, are also to be guided by the G. G. O. published 27th August 1839 which order is also applicable to the cases of Officers of the Indian Navy, accommodated on board of these Vessels.

The above Rules to have effect from the 1st proximo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Quarantine precautions lately established on vessels, arriving from the Red Sea, be discontinued from this date.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Govt

Bombay Castle, 26th August 1840.

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that a Steamer appointed to convey the Mail of September next to the Red Sea. will be despatched this day Friday the 28th of August.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1840.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Wednesday the 30th of September next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 8th August 1840.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVED.—Augt. 26th, The E. I. C. Steamer Berenice, W. Lowe Esq. Com,, from Kurratchie 23d Instant.

Do. Do. Cleopatra, Lieut. F. P. Webb, Com., Kurratchie 23rd Inst. *Passenger.*—Mr. from Harland.

Do. 27th, Brig Maria, Thomas Kidson, Master, from Mauritius 31st July. *Passenger*—J. A. Wicke Esq.

SAILED.—None.

Shipping in the Harbour.

H. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Victoria
SCHOONERS	Hugh Lindsay.
Shannon,	Berenice.
CUTTERS.	Cleopatra.
Margaret and Nurbudda.	Ceylon Govt. Steamer
	Sesostris.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.	Westmoreland,
Muhamudy.	Cumbrian.
Adele.	Monarch,
Sir John Herschel.	John Campbell.
Julia,	Leonard Dobbin.
Crown,	Northumberland.
Colchester,	Kingston.
Lord Auckland,	Julius Cæsar.
John,	Thomas Bold.

COUNTRY.

Benares,	Sir Wm. Wallace,
Cauderbux.	Soobrow.
Doulut Savoy,	Colonel Nenal.
Lady Grant.	Atiet Rahiman.
Pittamber Savoy.	Caledonia.
Earl of Clare.	John Wm. Dare,
Caroline,	Essayie
Charles Forbes,	Good Success.
Futtay Hulbaree	Maria.

PORTUGUESE

Brig Simplicia.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.—At Colabah, on Monday last the 24th Instant, Charles Lockington, the infant son of Mr. J. H. Reel aged one year and eleven months.

At Girgaum, on the 25th Instant, Roseanne, the beloved Wife of Veterinary Surgeon N. F. Clarkson, 2nd Madras Lt. Cavalry.

Time of High Water.

AUGUST 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
28th Friday	11 48	0 7
29th Saturday	0 24	0 42
30th Sunday	0 57	1 12

Diary of the Week.

Aug. 28—Friday.—St. Augustine.
29—Saturday.—St. John Baptist beheaded.
30—Sunday.—13th Sunday after Trinity.
31—Monday.
Sept. 1—Tuesday.—Giles.
2—Wednesday.—London burnt 1666, O. S
3—Thursday.

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4TH JULY.
„ *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 22ND AUGUST 1840.

4 per Cent—1835 | 36. at 98-8 to 98-12
4 per Cent—1832 | 33. at 104-8 to 104-12

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, August 28, 1840.

THE following is the list of Shipping since our last; August 26, H. C. Steamer *Cleopatra*, Lieut. F. P. Webb, Commanding from Kurrachee; Do. do. Steamer *Berenice*, W. Lowe, Esq. Commanding from Kurrachee; Do. 27. Brig *Maria*, T. Kidson, Master, from Mauritius.

WE have to crave the indulgence of our readers for the scanty portion of Editorial matter in our columns of to-day, but the labour of getting out the Overland Gazette Extra will we trust be taken into consideration particularly as it has fallen rather inconveniently on the day of the issue of our regular Paper.

WE remind our readers that the Overland Mail for Suez by the Steamer *Victoria* will be closed at the Post Office this day at eleven *precisely*, by paying a rupee letters will be taken for an after Packet until one P. M. after which hour none will be received.

WE understand that the Court Martial held on Captain Duff of the 16th Regiment N. I. was ordered to re-assemble yesterday. As soon as the Finding and Sentence are published we shall lay an exact and full report of the whole Trial before the Public.

ON Friday evening the 21st instant the Society of Poona were enlivened by a Play performed by the officers of the Station. Lady Carnac, His Excellency the Commander in Chief and nearly 200 of the elite of beauty and fashion witnessed the performances which gave very universal satisfaction, the House has been newly decorated as nearly 2000 rupees have been, we understand, subscribed for its support, a beautiful new drop curtain a view of the Castle of Chillon painted by an officer of H. M. Queen's Royals was very generally and deservedly admired. The pieces performed were. The Liar and the Mock Doctor. It is invidious to criticise an Amateur performance, but we are told that young Wilding and Papillion were excellent, and Misses Godfrey and Grantham perfectly *lady like*. Sir Jasper and Mr. Wilding Senior were most respectable old Gentlemen while as the Glee of Dame Durden says. "Kitty she was a charming maid." The mendaciousness of young Wilding and the imposture of Papillion were admirably sustained. In the Mock Doctor Gregory shewed himself an able practitioner and Dorcas all that could be expected of her. Two Comic Songs well and humorously sung varied the entertainments of the evening and the audience departed at a reasonably early hour well pleased with an elegant and harmless amusement and with a hearty wish for a speedy repetition of such a delightful evening.

WE have received letters from Muctul which state that the rain in that part of the world up to the 15th instant, had been very scanty not exceeding nine inches in all. A circumstance is also stated which demands serious attention. The Naib of Goolbhurghur was very instrumental in detecting and capturing the two principals who were concerned in the murder of the late Captain Whiffen and the mate Mr. Harland of the *Bargue Virginia*. These men have lately been hung, and though a large reward was promised for the capture of the miscreants, the poor Naib up to the present hour has not received a pice.

To those who know the trouble and danger attending thief taking, any delay of compensation must appear very vexatious especially to Natives. While writing this very article we are truly happy to be enabled to inform our Muctul Friends that we have just heard from indisputable authority that an order has actually been sent to the Resident at Hydrabad to pay 5 several sums as rewards for the apprehension of the murderers viz. 3 of 500 Rs. each, and 2 of 300 Rs. This is as it should be, and will lead to a cheerful co-operation of the Native Police on any future occasion of the sort.

THE *Madras United Service Gazette* is very indignant at the General Staff of the Dooab being furnished by Bombay Officers, whilst it is supplied with Madras Regiments. At first sight there would appear some grounds for complaint, but when we recollect that the Bombay Army lost a General Officer's command by the removal of its Troops therefrom, and that a body of Staff Officers also lost employment, we do not see what the Madras Army have to complain of, particularly as it was known that they were only to hold the Dooab as a temporary measure, and the first available Regiments would be sent to Belgaum immediately. Besides if it be true as the London Papers say that the Bombay and Madras Armies are to be incorporated, the sooner an intimate acquaintance commences perhaps the better, and we rather imagine if such an event does take place, the Madras Army will gain no slight advantage over that of Bombay, as we believe the Mull General Officers double the Ducks in number, and are many of them of old standing, so that without some regulation not a little supercession will take place to the detriment of the latter. In the *U. S. Gazette's* correspondents letter there is a great error, he says "there is an established rule in the "Bombay Presidency that no Officer whether "on leave or sick certificate &c. &c." moves "till after the Rains." This is a decided mistake no such order exists with the exception of a rule about the time of proceeding to Mhow, on the road to which very unhealthy jungle occurs for a long distance. The writer also asks "why were General Delamotte and Staff sent off so quickly"? We believe by orders from the Court of Directors who had a slight objection to paying two sets of officers to perform the same duties. As those in Belgaum drew their staff pay of course, and those in Bombay who (as in the case of Captain Hunter) had only been temporarily displaced, drew their staff pay also for doing nothing.—Besides the Madras Civil Service might just as well grumble at the Bombay Civil Servants retaining their situations in the Dooab. The limits of each Government having been once defined, we conceive the loan of a few Regiments to be no reason for a radical change in the Staff of the armies, nor that in a case of emergency like the present, any objection should be raised to a Bombay officer of high standing commanding the division with a small Staff, although *part* of that division be garrisoned with the troops of another Presidency.

Indian Intelligence.

SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE FREE PRESS, 16TH JULY.

On the 13th instant, H. M. Sloop of-war *Nimrod*—BARLOW Esq, arrived from the Cape, which she left on the 19th May last. The *Nimrod* proceeded on to China this morning, and completes the number of the naval armament intended to act on the Coast of China, which, exclusive of 4 large Steamers, now consists of 17 ships of war.

We regret to learn that information has been received of the loss of the *Fairy Queen* on her voyage to Batavia from Sydney. A letter from the Commander to a commercial house in Batavia detailing the occurrence, has been laid before us, from which we are allowed to quote as follows:—

"The English Barque *Fairie Queen* under my Command, sailed from Sydney N. S. Wales, for this port on the 23rd May last in Company with the English Barque *Potentate*, Capt MCGILCHRIST, via Tories Straits and Lombok Straits, when on the evening of the 20th June with strong contrary currents, I lost sight of the *Potentate* and in the morning made sail intending to pass between Urk island and Kangelang; but we experienced a strong Current to

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the South East, which drove us to the S. E. of those Islands, and at 7 30 P. M. we struck on a reef in the neighbourhood of the *Andaige Islands*, not laid down in my charts—at day light in the morning we were surrounded by a number of Malay prows, the boats were employed taking out the anchors, that we might attempt to get the ship off, myself and two hands only remained on board, when the Malays began to board us in immense numbers in spite of our threats and remonstrances, when at length they increased to the amount of two or three thousand men, all armed with knives &c. and began cutting the rigging, sails, cables &c, to pieces and appropriating them in their own boats. We then retreated to the Cabin intending to defend ourselves, but on seeing the mass of men we had to contend with, we found it would only have entailed destruction upon ourselves, so that we thought it better to save our lives if we could, so we managed to get into our boats with two small kegs of water and a raw ham, and after three days, arrived at point *Panca*, where we found the *Potentate*. I then put the crew, 17 in number, on board that vessel and proceeded to Sourabaya to note a protest, after which again went on board the *Potentate* and sailed for this place, where we arrived on the 1st instant and gave notice to the proper authorities here.

The Dutch Admiral has kindly agreed to send a vessel of war, in which we proceed to the wreck tomorrow morning, in hopes of saving the full or some part of the property.

CHINA EXPEDITION (SAILED)

May 17. H. M. S. *Aligator*, (28). Kuper.
" 30. H. M. S. *Wellesley*, (72). Capt. Maitland, bearing the broad pendent of Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, the Commodore of the Indian Squadron.
" " H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, (Troopship) Brodie.
" " H. M. S. *Cruiser*, (18) Gifford.
" " H. M. S. *Algerine*, (10, Mason.
" " H. C. Steamer *Atalanta*, Rogers.
" " Transports with troops and stores—*Rahmany, Ernand, Defiance, Indian Oak, Edmonstone, Saltmany, Blundell, Isabella Robertson, Staliart, Eagle, John Adams, Rus, Cowesjee, Victoria, Medusa* and *Mermaid*.
" 31. H. C. Steamer *Queen*, Capt. Warden.
June 1. H. C. Steamer, *Madagascar*, Capt. Dicey.
June 4. Transport—*Futty Salaam*, with troops.
" 4, H. M. S. *Conway*, (28), Bethune.
" 6. Transports—*Mahomed Shaw, Hy. Wilson. & Elizabeth Linslie*, with troops & stores.
" 13. H. M. S. *Larne*, (18), Blake, with the April. Mail.
" 13. H. M. Schr. *Young Hebe*. Huchinson.
" 15. Transports—*Merion, David Malcolm*, and *Braemar*, with troops.
June 18. H. M. S. *Pylades*, (18), T. V. Anson Esq.
" " H. M. S. *Blonde*, (42), T. Bouchier, Esq.
" " H. M. S. *Melville*, (74), Hon. R. Dundas, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon. C. ELLIOT, commander in-chief.
" " Transport—*Allalivie*, with Troops.
" 19. H. C. Steamer *Enterprize*, West.
" 24. Transports—*Clifton*, with Troops, and *Hooghly*, with stores.
" 28. H. M. S. *Modeste*, (18) H. Eyres, Esq.
July 1. Store ship *Clarissa*, Andree.
" 8. H. M. S. *Blenheim*, 74, Sir F. Senhouse.
H. M. S. *Columbine*, passed Anjer 22d June for China.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, AUGUST 10.

Saturday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the *Ino*, Whelan, from Aden 17th July and Madras 4th August.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the *Cairo*, Tiretas, from Bourbon 13th April; the *Dido*, Saunders, from Singapore 22d. and Penang 28th July, and the *Justina*, Loader, from Bombay 28th July.

Much anxiety has lately been felt in town (and we have no doubt all over the country) for the fate of the detachment under Lieut. Loveday occupying Khelat and likewise for that of the small force shut up in Quetta, under Capt. Bean. Numerous reports have been current, to the effect that Mehrab Khan's son had obtained possession of Khelat, and that Mr. Loveday was wounded and a prisoner, with some horrible cruelties in store for him; and stories of an almost equally unpleasant kind have been circulated regarding the Quetta detachment.

We are not able to put an end altogether to the prevailing anxiety, but it is in our power to state circumstances, on undoubted authority, which may have the effect of materially alleviating the apprehensions entertained. By the latest accounts, it appears that Mehrab Khan's son, with his band of 1500 to 2000 rabels, had not reached Khelat, while, on the other hand, the chief *de facto* had collected a considerable body of the tribes friendly to him, and was prepared, in conjunction with Lieut. Loveday and his sepoys, to make a stand against the contemplated assailants. There are guns in the fort, whereas the threatening party are altogether without them. There had been no immediate means of reinforcing Lieut. Loveday with a body of regulars, but by the last accounts from Candahar, a large body of Affghan horse under Lieut. Jackson, the Assistant Political Resident, was as about to proceed by forced marches to scour the country and open the communication between Upper Scinde and the lower provinces of Affghanistan. These circumstances combined, justify the hope that the attempt of the Moostung insurgents will receive a check.

Our latest advices from Quetta are to the 7th of July. Capt. Bean had then received a reinforcement of two hundred and fifty bayonets, and had not experienced any molestation since the last gallant repulse of the Panizye Kakurs. A party of horse under Lieutenants Hammersley and Bosanquot had made a tour of reconnoissance in the neighbourhood, and found no traces of any new foes.

ENGLISHMAN AUGUST 11.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the *Salsette*, (further particulars not received,) and the *Able Gower*, Henderson, from Bombay 27th July.

We are sorry to learn that the clipper *Governor Doherty*, which left Cooly Bazar, on Thursday morning with a freight of Opium for China, has been obliged to return to town in consequence of her forefoot having received some injury, while kedging down to Cooly-bazar the day previous to her departure. We understand, however, the damage is very trifling, and that she will be able to proceed on her voyage in three or four days.

The *Dido* has brought intelligence from Singapore to the 16th July. It is of little moment.

The following is an extract from a letter from on board the *Dido* which reached us yesterday:—

'I am not certain whether the following little incident will be to you worth the postage; but I feel ever so well disposed to oblige, that I cannot resist the temptation of trying it.

On the evening of Saturday 1st, about 8½ P. M., Sunkseylon bearing the Northern extremity N. N. E., the Southern S. E. ½ E., the wind blowing from the W. with frequent squalls, throughout the day—we were startled by a yell of supplication and despair from several voices, on our weather quarter. We were however unable to distinguish the persons, or the raft or spar to which they clung, although they were evidently close to us, so close that any object so high out of the water, as a boat, must have been visible. A light was immediately shown and an attempt made to put the ship about, which failed in the first instance—she having refused stays, and when it was at length effected, the wretched beings were no longer to be heard. It is probable, from the direction of the wind and upper current at the time, that they may have drifted on to the 'Brothers.'—I may mention that about four hours before we experienced a very severe squall. No vessels appear to have left Singapore or Penang at a time which could have placed them in that position, while it was quite out of the way of coasting craft,—but it is wrong to hazard conjecture on so distressing a subject.

The *Penang Gazette* of the 25th ultimo, mentoons the total loss of the bark *Louisa* of Penang, in the North sands. I met a Mr. Brown at Singapore, a townsman of ours I was informed, who had been a passenger on board, and had lost every thing he possessed.

The *Gulnare* from London arrived at Penang on the night of the 26th having evidently encountered bad weather, her bulwarks on both sides having been swept clean away, and as no attempt had been made to repair them, it is to be inferred that she had experienced her rude treatment recently. I was unable to pick up any particulars regarding it, however.'

HURKARU, AUGUST 11.

In our slight editorial notice of the proposed change in the Agra Bank Insurance system, we had no intention of magnifying its possible advantages, or even of advocating the measure at all. The change having been mooted and all but resolved upon, we casually adverted to it, and referred such of our readers as might be interested in the matter to the Secretary's circular. *Prima facie*, beyond all question, the plan promises *profits*. Ask the Oriental and Universal Assurance Societies of Calcutta, who at present divide between themselves the Insurance business of the Agra Bank, amounting to *seventeen lakhs*, whether they consider that the withdrawal of this business is or is not calculated to cause a diminution in their profits. The reply may be guessed! If then these Societies can make large profits out of the sum thus employed, there appears no reason, at the first blush at least, why the Agra Bank should not be able to do the same. When details are entered into, it is possible that the result may be different, but the *onus probandi* (as lawyers say) is certainly on the other side. *Adi alleram partem* is a very excellent maxim, and we shall be happy to open our columns to correspondents desirous of proving that the proposed scheme is an impracticable or an unprofitable speculation. With all respect, however, for our correspondent NEITHER INSURER NOR INSURED, we think he is far from proving any thing of the kind. Our correspondent refers to some "house of agency in Calcutta, who once upon a time contemplated an exactly similar plan;" but "two difficulties were started, and found insuperable." Here is difficulty the first:—

"1. If the united charge of interest and premium exceeded 12 per cent., the transaction was declared illegal."

We can only say that whoever declared it illegal had a very rambling notion indeed of the law of usury. Because the lender and the insurer are identified, is the premium of insurance there by metamorphosed into the interest of money? The two things remain just as distinct as they were before,—the one is a sum paid to secure a risk,—the other a sum paid for the use of a loan! Suppose that the premium of insurance itself exceeded 12 per cent. (which is very possible in the case of an aged or infirm life), would that be usury? And even if the premium were only to be considered additional interest, where the insurer and lender are one and the same, the case would fall within the *exception* to the law of usury;—because where the principal is *bonâ fide* jeopardized no rate of interest is usurious. Suppose, therefore, that the interest plus the premium amounted to 15 per cent., and that this was to be regarded as mere *interest*;—the usury laws would not apply, because the principal sum is absolutely risked,—the terms being that the debt is extinguished upon the death of the borrower. Let us now proceed to difficulty the second.

"2. If the premium charged involved in case of death a sum larger than the creditor's claim, he was bound to pay the difference to his debtor's representative."

And what dreadful consequence would result from this very equitable rule?—Nay, if there were such consequence how would it be peculiar to the new Insurance system? According to the present system, it frequently does happen that the premium paid "involves a sum larger than the creditor's claim." The circular states:—"in cases of new loans, balances still remaining due upon the old, or where the borrower's life is already insured in part, he is kept for some time *over-insured*, from the great difficulty of amalgamating the two policies so as exactly to cover the aggregate amount of loan." Now if the debtor should die at a time when he is thus "over-insured," the Bank would be entitled to retain only so much as covered the debt due to them, and the debtor's representatives would be entitled to the surplus. We do not know what the practice of the Bank is in such cases, but we presume that it is in accordance with the above rule, which is a rule both of equity and law;—every contract of insurance being a contract of indemnity only, and an intentional over-insurance being (quoad the surplus) a gambling and therefore illegal transaction. But the best of it is that it is actually one of the contemplated advantages of the proposed change, that over-insurances will be thus guarded against! When the Bank has the management of the Insurance business in its own hands, the premia may easily be so regulated, at every diminution or increase of the debt, as to apportion the amount with precision to the sum insured. We have given the subject a more detailed notice than we intended; but we shall be happy to hear again from our correspondent. He appeared to be armed with a score of fatal objections at the least, although he contented himself with propounding two "cluchers;"—perhaps he will favour us with the remaining eighteen at his leisure.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, AUGUST 11.

We are happy to lay before our readers, a fuller and more interesting account of the proceedings of the meeting, in honor of the memory of the late Mr. Prinsep. The last one was deficient and imperfect in various respects, which are made up in a way which must prove gratifying to his friends, both here and in Europe. The details of Mr. Rattray, threw much light on the history of the earlier part of his life, and the gradual developement of his talents.

We would apologise for occupying so much of our space with the report—which we were obliged to do, to avoid the chance of one half being left behind, while the other was sent overland.

MADRAS,

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, AUGUST 18.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE—The *Golconda* and *Sophia*, two of the vessels taken up by the Supreme Government for the conveyance of the 37th Native Infantry to China, have arrived from Calcutta, and the provisioning and equipment of that splendid ship the *Minerva*, by which a portion of the regiment is to be conveyed, is going on with all possible expedition. Every Department is indeed most strenuously engaged in preparing her for sea. The Ordnance especially, are so pressed for time, that it was necessary to withhold the usual leave from the Arsenal people on Sunday last. The *Minerva* is to be armed (as we stated some days ago) with 8 Carronades and full equipment for the Ship's use, besides a 6 pounder gun for the Pinnace and three hundred thousand round of ball ammunition for the use of the Regiment, will be apportioned amongst the several Transports. We are sorry to learn that an epidemic catarrh has prevailed at Arcot, during the past week, amongst the horses of the 8th Cavalry, in which Corps from seventy to an hundred cases had occurred, but the disease was entirely local and the horses of the 7th Regiment up to the 14th instant continued perfectly free therefrom. As this epidemic probably arose from some atmospheric cause whereby the Lines of one Regiment were affected, whilst those of the other continued healthy, as we have often known to be the case at Arcot, the one being in a low situation the other on elevated ground, we hope that the heavy rain which deluged the Station on the night of the 13th, will have had the good effect of expelling the malady. We understand that a Cavalry Commandant is just now at issue with the Veterinary Surgeon in charge of the horses of his Corps and that the latter considering himself both insulted and aggrieved has appealed for redress to the Head of the Army; we consequently for the present forbear all comment, not in possession of full particulars. We have also been made acquainted with a recent affray between a Captain of Cavalry and a Veterinary Surgeon but as this will room the subject of legal investigation, any further notice would be at present improper. We learned late last evening that the *Golconda* will receive the Head Quarters of the 37th Regiment on Thursday, and immediately sail for China direct. The *Minerva* and *Sophia* will follow in the course of the week. It is very probable that some of the vessels now in the Roads will be engaged to convey the 33rd to Moulmain, and H. M. 62nd Foot thence to Calcutta; but no Tonnage has yet been taken up for those purposes. The Commander in Chief will start for the Hills about Saturday, or at any rate immediately after the embarkation of the last Division of the 37th Native Infantry. It is settled that Colonel Cullen succeeds to the Travancore Residency, and that Colonel Tulloch is to be Commissary General. We say nothing of the Commander in Chief's Levee on Friday last, since our Cotemporaries have worn the subject thread bare.

THE DOOAB STATE.—We subjoin the letter of *a Madras Officer* on the removal of the Madras Staff from the Dooab, an act of the most palpable favouritism to one Army and of gross injustice towards another, that ever sullied the character of any Government. An act that without in the smallest degree tending to attach the favoured few [for favouritism and injustice can never be productive of respect or attachment even in the favoured] is calculated to disgust every thinking man in the Madras Army. The Troops of this presidency have often fought side by side with their gallant Bombay comrades, and each, we are sure, equally values the courage and discipline of the other. The Madras Army perhaps felt aggrieved when the Dooab was made over to Bombay, but whilst the Troops of that Presidency occupied the country, neither Army had grounds for complaint, since there was no injustice. When however the calls of the Service in Affghanistan, rendered it necessary for the Bombay Government to withdraw their entire Force from the Dooab to furnish the quota, ordered from that Presidency, it became a matter of justice, and we defy any one to controvert the fact, that the Army which furnished the Troops should equally furnish the Staff, but was it so ordered? We answer no—not until the Madras Government had appealed to the Government of India, and the public Journals had over and over again raised the voice of complaint in the shrillest tones of indignation at the glaring injustice permitted, if not actually authorised, by the Supreme Authorities, was redress afforded, and now again tho' the Government of Bombay are not prepared to relieve a single Sepoy of the Madras Corps employed in the Southern Mahratta Country, or as it is called Southern Division, which in number equal one third of the Cavalry, and one fifth of the Infantry of the entire Bombay Army, notwithstanding this, say we, that Army is exclusively to furnish the Staff of the said Division. We need however add little more, for altho' Sir Samford Whittingham can as yet, from his recent arrival in India be but slightly acquainted with the existing state of interests of the several Armies, we conclude that his Adjutant General has already as in duty bound, most particularly brought to His Excellency's notice, the present anomalous and most injurious operation of the order to which we refer, on the Army of this Presidency; and if such it should appear to the Commander in Chief, we are quite sure that Sir Samford Whittingham's lofty sense of justice, will ensure his fearless and fervent support of those who look to His Excellency for that protection which it is very evident that a high functionary of perfect independence of character *can alone* extend to those under his command.

MADRAS TROOPS SERVING IN THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

1 Troop of Horse Artillery.
1 Regiment of Light Cavalry.
1 Company of European Foot Artillery. Detachment of Sappers and Miners.
1 Regiment of H. M.'s Foot.
5 Regiments of Native Infantry.

To the Editor of the United Service Gazette.

SIR,—It appears strange to me that none of your Correspondents have made any remarks on the relief of the Madras Staff in the Dooab from Bombay, and I too should probably have remained silent, had not the *Bombay Courier* containing the G. O.'s of 26th ultimo which has just been put into my hands, let me into a secret by no means in my opinion creditable to the Bombay Government. The orders are as follws.

"The following Officers on the Staff whose Regiments are in Scinde are temporarily placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for regimental duty."

1st Grenadiers.—Capt. Donelly and Lieut. Delamotte.

23d.—Capt. Lyons and Lieut. Forbes.

Who these Gentlemen are we shall see presently. You are not aware perhaps that it is an established rule in the Bombay Presidency that no Officer, whether on leave, sick certificate, sent to join his Corps for the first time, or to take up a Staff appointment, moves till *after the rains*, but in spite of this very necessary rule, General Delamotte, Capt. Hunter and Lieutenant Warburton are ordered to proceed to Belgaum *immediately*. Wherefore this unusual haste? simply this. It was well known at the time the order was issued, that the arrangements for the Officers joining their Corps as above mentioned were about to be made; Capt. Donelly (who is in Scinde) was however appointed Adjutant General, at Poonah, and Lieutenant Warburton (who was on the spot and acting there) sent to Belgaum. Thus a Bombay Regimental Officer gets the acting appointment at Poonah, and the Madras Adjutant General at Belgaum is turned adrift until arrangements can be made which necessarily take some time, for his readmission. Has the Madras Army not a single friend, at least one who has any weight? Has Sir James Carnac forgotten that he rose in it to the rank of Major? Has Sir J. Nicholls forgotten that he was its Commander-in-Chief and does he forget his address on taking Command? Has it escaped Sir J. Lushington's memory that he does, or Colonel Agnew's that he did belong to it? Alas! I fear it is so. If not why does an order from Bengal, emanating from the India House and carried into effect in such indecent haste from Bombay, place a Madras Force equal to one fifth of the whole Bombay Infantry and one third of the Cavalry under a General supported by a Staff from that Presidency! and this is now facetiously called the Southern Division of the Army.

We now turn to another Gentleman; Capt. Lyons Paymaster in Scinde. He is ordered also to join his Regiment; why not appoint Captain Hunter the Paymaster of the somewhat ludicrous Division to act for him? The answer is as before—another acting appointment for our more fortunate brethren in arms! We are not grumblers,—but we cannot shut our eyes to such palpable favoritism. Since the expedition to Scinde two years ago, the Indian Army has spread far beyond its usual limits; to fill up the vacuum caused by this, the Madras Army has moved on accordingly, Cuttack, Midnapore, Hussingabad, Jubbulpore, Multigaum, Ahmednuggur, in addition to the Dooab, have been successively garrisoned from our Presidency. What have we gained by it? Literally nothing. Here is a force nearly equal to half the Bombay Army without a single Staff Officer attached to it; mark the difference. The Bombay Force at Mhow has *not* a Bengal Staff. On what principle has it not? I can only account for it by the Governor General deeming the Bengal Army sufficiently remunerated for the loss of that Station by the lucrative and honorable appointments in Affghanistan; why then I ask is not the same principle extended to us? Is not Scinde, to say nothing of Burracnee; an equivalent to Affghanistan? I do not write with any ill feeling towards the Bombay Army; I have served with it years ago, and number some of my warmest friends amongst its members, but I cannot allow the short sighted policy of favouring one set of men at the expense of another to pass unnoticed. Is it wise? Is it prudent even, to disgust a whole Army? Is it our fault that we were not at Ghiznee, or Kelat? Is it from any backwardness on our part that we are not now in China?—Do we deserve to be thus neglected? I ask therefore—Is it just?

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant and
A MADRAS OFFICER.

COLONIAL.

SYDNEY.

AUSTRALIAN, JUNE 18.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday June 16.—Present—The Governor, the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop, the Commander of the Forces, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Collector of Customs, the Auditor General, Messrs. Jones, Berry, H. H. Macarthur, Sir John Jamison, and Mr. James Macarthur.

His Excellency brought forward his proposition relative to the Insolvent Bill.

Mr. H. H. Macarthur presented a petition from the members of the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society of Windsor, which was received and read.

Mr. Berry presented a petition numerously signed, against the 1st, 4th, and 5th clauses of the Ordnance Vesting Bill, as being neither necessary nor expedient to carry out the objects of the Bill.

The Governor begged to enquire if the petition alluded to, were the same as he had seen printed in most of the newspapers? Because if it were, it appeared to him to be more in the nature of a protest than a petition, and if the word occurred, he must stop its reading. Had the honorable members read it?

Mr. Berry said he had read it, and it was couched in perfectly respectful language, and

was headed "Humble Petition;" he therefore moved it be received.

The Petition was then received and read.

The Lord Bishop presented a petition from Mr. James Busby, late British Resident at New Zealand, against the appointment of Commissioners of Land, (which was received and read,) and moved that Mr. Busby be heard in person before the Council on the 30th instant, which was the day appointed for the second reading of the New Zealand Bill.

Mr. H. H. Macarthur brought under the notice of His Excellency and the Council, the conduct of one of the Reporters of the Australian Newspaper, which he was pleased to characterise as "extraordinary, ungentlemanly, insolent, arrogant, and presumptuous," for presuming to vouch for the fidelity of his report of the honorable member's memorable speech on the Bush-ranging Act Amendment Bill.

Mr. Jones said, he considered the conduct of the Reporter highly improper and disrespectful, and if such were persisted in, he, for one, would move for the exclusion of the Reporters and the Public from the Council Chamber.

His Excellency recommended Mr. Macarthur to take those thing squietly, as he did himself; for he knew of no way of preventing them. Certainly the remedy pointed out by Mr. Jones was the only one—that of excluding the Public—and it was competent to any honorable member to make a motion to that effect, but he (the Governor) declined moving in the matter.

Mr. H. H. Macarthur then read the offensive paragraph, commenting as he went along, and insisting that the legislative business of the country must cease, if the Press were allowed to take such liberties with honorable members as the one complained of. He (Mr Macarthur) had denied imputing drunkenness to the Mounted Police, and then for a Reporter thus publicly to reiterate his representation in the face of his denial, was, in effect, branding him (Mr Macarthur) as a LIAR—and saying he would verify it upon oath too. But honorable members would doubtless know how to appreciate the oath of a Reporter. All this proved more than ever the necessity of appointing an authorised Reporter for the Council.

Mr. Jones thought the conduct of the Reporter most insolent, nay insufferable. He would move that strangers be compelled to withdraw if they did not behave with due decorum and propriety in the Council Chamber. If Reporters were allowed to take members to task in this way, they would not be able to cope with them. He would take the matter into his own hands and deprive them of the means of reporting what members did say, by excluding them.

The Governor said, he knew of no way of doing it but the way proposed, but he thought it would be better to leave them alone.

The Attorney General said, he was aware that in Parliament, reporters were not recognized, but nevertheless he and every other member of that Council and the reading public generally were aware, when they saw the debates of Parliament published in the newspapers, that there were such people as reporters, and that all public men, be their rank or station ever so exalted were liable to be commented upon by them; and when they saw those of higher pretensions at home not flinch from the castigation of the Press, he thought no member of that Council ought to beso "thin-skinned" as to shrink from it. For instance, if he, as Attorney General or as a Barrister of the Supreme Court, were to go to complain to the Judges of any comments upon his public conduct, their Honors would tell him that the law provided ample redress for any injury he might sustain, and that was the only remedy open to him. He thought it would be cramping and gagging the Press, and would tend to render it completely useless to interfere with it in the way proposed. If anything in a report were false, the proper course to adopt would be to have the individual before the Council to explain himself whether his comments were unintentionaly erroneous or otherwise.

Mr. H. Macarthur said he was not complaining of comments but reports. If the press dealt in that way they must shut the doors. It was most insulting.

The Governor said Mr. Macarthur ought to take it as he did. He had occasion directly to contradict statements made against him, since which time it had been repeated in every newspaper that had been published, and it was stated even in a paper of that very day.

Mr. H. H. Macarthur said he was differently situated to His Excellency, being mixed up with the community.

The Governor said he believed his only duty then was to call the order of the day, which was the resolution relative to the Insolvent Bill of 1839, for consideration. His Excellency said this was a very important question, there being £350,000 of government money in the hands of the various banks. In the Sydney banks alone, there was no less than £200,000, and those amounts were increasing rapidly, whilst the amount deposited on the part of government was decreasing. In consequence of this, Mr. Miller says he must either discontinue drawing Treasury Bills, raise the premium upon them to 5 per cent, or demand cash payments. The latter mode he intended to adopt, which would reduce the amount of discounts. What effect this would have upon the commercial interest of the country it was difficult to say, there were so many considerations mixed up in it. He was surprised to find so few people enquire into this important subject although all were ready to cry out. Mr. Jones was the only one he had been able to enlist in the question. His Excellency then read the resolution.

The Chief Justice said, being one of the first parties who proposed the Bill, he felt called upon to state some of the reasons for its introduction. Two committees had it under consideration—a number of witnesses had been examined—report published—and the Bill had been two years before the public; therefore it did not come upon them by surprise. The time had now arrived for the Council to make up its mind on the subject. The committees had recorded upon the minutes of the Council their opinions of the absolute necessity which exists for an Insolvent Act in the country. (His Honor here went through the history of the Bill, explained the respective object of the Bills proposed by their Honors Mr. Justice Burton and Mr. Justice Stephen, the one founded on the law of the Cape of Good Hope, the other upon the model of the Van Diemen's Land Act, and demonstrated their inapplicability to the circumstances of this colony.) It was beyond a doubt that we had no Insolvent law in this colony, and the question then was, would they have one or not

Mr. Jones said he was of opinion that we had better bear the ills we had, than to introduce a Bill so complex and expensive in its machinery. He thought the fair trader could work out of his difficulties better without an Insolvent law.

Mr. Berry said he had seen no petitions upon the subject from the merchants and traders, who were alone affected by the operation of the Insolvent law, and he did not see the necessity of forcing one upon them.

The Governor said he did not know how to decide; so few gentlemen had spoken upon it, that by putting it to the vote he feared he would be calling upon them to decide without understanding.

The Attorney General said he must confess he had not had time to give the subject due consideration. But as the Bankrupt and Insolvent Laws are undergoing enquiry in England, thought it would be better to follow in the footsteps of English law, than to legislate upon new grounds for ourselves.

The Governor said he felt rather sorry that a proposition which had been two years before the public, and that fourteen days notice had been given of, members should have come so unprepared to discuss. After a lengthy desultory discussion, the consideration of the subject was postponed to that day week.

The New South Wales Laws Extension to New Zealand Bill was read a third time and passed; also the Flour and Grain exemption from duty Bill.

The Impounding Act Amendment Bill was recommitted for the introduction of two additional clauses, authorising the sale of cattle impounded elsewhere besides at the public pound in some cases, and regulating pound-keepers returns of sales.

The Harbour Act Amendment Bill was ordered to be fairly transcribed with some additional clauses, for the prevention of smuggling, and parties clandestinely leaving the Colony, suggested by the Collector of Customs.

Mr. Jones moved for a return of prisoners incarcerated for debt since the 1st January, 1838, showing the time they had been in goal, and for what amount.

The Colonial Secretary brought up the report of the Ordnance Committee, which was received and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Berry begged that counsel might be heard on behalf of the petition against the Bill.

The Colonial Secretary said, at the time the Lord Bishop of Australia applied to be heard by Counsel on a measure, when Archdeacon, it was objected to on the ground that hearing counsel made them participators in the debates.

The Governor said, he wished to have the thing sifted to the bottom, and he would like to hear what counsel would have to say upon the subject. He dare say it would be very amusing. But he was afraid the opinion of counsel would be greatly against him.

The reading of the Bill was then postponed to the following day.

Council then adjourned to Wednesday (Yesterday).

SHIP NEWS

We learn that the Esther, Heron, master, the Theresa, Young, master, and the St. George, Sughrue, master, were laid on for New South Wales (the Theresa taking Port Phillip in her route) prior to the sailing of the England. In the Times, of January 3, the following vessels are advertised; the Ellen, Noble, for Sydney; the Caleb Agnus, the Orleans, and the New Holland for Port Adelaide; and the Trusty for New Zealand.

The Louisa from Rio reports that the French were still at war with the Buenos Ayreans. The Spartan from hence had been at Rio, and, her crew being in a state of mutiny, two officers of H. M. frigate Stag proceeded home with her.

The England experienced very heavy weather in the Channel, causing her to be nearly six weeks in making Madeira. She has brought two hundred tons wheat to the colony. She reports two barques, a ship, and a schooner, in Bass' Straits, making to the eastward.

The Mallish, Jones, from Sydney and Batavia, with rice, arrived at Cowes on the 1st January, having made the passage from Batavia in eighty days.

The cargo of the Goshawk, from Bourbon via Hobart Town, consists of rum, pork, champagne, and Vacoa mats. She reports a black barque, supposed to be the Australasian Packet, entering the Derwent on the 12th instant; also, at the same time, a brig with the St George's ensign flying. The Gratitude came down the Derwent in company with the Goshawk.

European Intelligence.

MR. PHILLIPS'S DEFENCE OF COURVOISIER.

EXAMINER, JUNE 28.

For the honour or for the dishonour of the profession of the law it should be known whether Mr. Phillips's speech in defence of Courvoisier, after the murderer had confessed his guilt to him, does or does not exceed the bounds of an advocate's license, It would be unjust to present it as an example of professional morality; the question is, whether it is or is not accordant with professional morality.

To the report of the *Times* a remark is appended in which it is presumed that the confession.

"Entirely changed the line of defence intended to be taken by his counsel; for it was generally rumoured that a severe attack would be made on the fellow-servants of the prisoner, and also on the police who were engaged in the investigation." The intended line of defence (query, lie of defeuce?) was not changed by the communication in the two points mentioned—the cruellest insinuations were thrown out against the witness Sarah Mancell, and the foulest charges advanced against the police.

Mr. Phillips disclaimed the intention to criminate the female servants. No, forsooth!

"God forbid that any breath of his should send tainted into the world persons perhaps depending for their subsistence upon their character. It was not his duty, nor his interest, nor his policy, to do so."

But did he or did he not make the attempt in this passage?—

"The prisoner had seen his master retire to his peaceful bed, and was alarmed in the morning by the housemaid, who was up before him, with a cry of robbery, and some dark, mysterious suggestion of murder. 'Let us go,' said she, 'and seeh were my Lord is.' He did confess that that expression struck him as extraordinary. If she had said, 'Let us go and tell my Lord that the house is plundered,' that would have been natural; but why should she suspect that anything had happened to his Lordship? *She saw her fellow-servant safe, no taint of blood about the house, and where did she expect to find her master?* Why, in his bed-room, to be sure. *What was there to lead to a suspicion that he was hurt?* Courvoisier was safe, the cook was safe, and *why should she suspect that her master was not safe too.*"

Here too was a direct attempt to shake the credit of the woman's evidence, and to induce the jury to believe that she had perjured herself—

"The depositions taken before the Coroner were now before the learned Judges, and perhaps they would consider it their bounden duty to tell the Jury whether that woman swore before the Coroner as she did before the Court. His conscience was clear; he had discharged his duty by throwing out that suggestion. The question he had put to the witness was this—'Upon the oath you have taken, did you not tell the Coroner that you saw—instead of some blood on the pillow—his Lordship murdered on the bed?' That was matter for the Jury to consider; he would now pass on."

If the coroner's inquest, which the *Globe* pronounced so eminently well conducted, had done its duty, the discrepancy between Sarah Mancell's evidence and that of the other persons who saw the napkin over the face of the murdered nobleman would have been cleared up. The discrepancy was evidently nothing more than an inaccuracy of expression; but the effect of leaving it unexplained was, as we have seen, to expose the principal witness to a charge of falsehood.

Then, as to the police, does it appear that Mr. Phillips's line of defence was altered in these attacks, the groundlessness of which he knew as well as his client's guilt. The witness Pearce is thus dealt with:—

"'Look here, Sir,' said he to Courvoisier, 'dare you look me in the face?' Merciful God! was there any exhibition on earth so likely to strike him dumb with horror as the proofs of the murder lying before him, and that miscreant challenging him to look him in the face? He did look him in the face, and answered him, 'I see them. I know nothing about them; my conscience is clear. I am innocent.' The learned counsel animadverted in very strong terms upon the testimony of this witness, charging him with an attempt to intimidate the prisoner, and thereby to extort from him a confession of the murder. He also condemned the conduct of Mr. Mayne and Mr. Hobler in permitting Pearce to hold that interview with the prisoner. Such treatment was worthy only of the Inquisition. Yet the fellow who did all this told the jury he expected to share in the plunder—the 45*l.* reward—*which was to be divided over the coffin of Courvoisier?* He had hoped the days of blood money were past."

Mr. Phillips, when he uttered this tirade, knew that Pearce was right in fact, though not perhaps in form,—that he had confronted the murderer, and dared him to deny his guilt; but Pearce is "the miscreant," and Courvoisier the injured innocent.

The attack upon Baldwin is still more unjustifiable, and it is accompanied with a general charge of conspiracy against the prisoner, of whose guilt the speaker was cognizant.

"Next came Baldwin, who had done his best *in the work of conspiracy* to earn the wages of blood. He swore well and to the purpose—he did all he could to send a fellow-creature 'unhouseled, unanointed, unaneled' before his God. That man equivocated and shuffled, and lied on his oath as long as he could, pretending never to have heard of the reward because he was no scholar, although every wall in London was blazoned with it."

Next the character of Mrs. Pialaine was to be defamed, in order to procure the acquittal of the murderer.

"He (Mr Phillips) hoped the July knew something of Leicester place. If they did they knew the character of this hotel, with a billiard room attached to it, where, unlike at a respectable hotel, any stranger, not being a guest, might enter and gamble."

All these imputations, of different degrees of blackness, were flung out by Mr Phillips, in the hope of obtaining, by them, the acquittal of a man whom he knew to be a murderer of the blackest dye.

A correspondent of the *Times* states—

"Mr C. Phillips, who defended the wretched man Courvoisier, on Saturday, complained in Court of a very gross and false statement which appeared in a notorious Sunday paper, and which, he said, might injure him in the estimation of his brethren at the bar, as well as the public at large, if it were left uncontradicted. The effect of the statement was, that he had made a solemn appeal to God of Courvoisier's innocence. So far from having done so, the learned gentleman said he cautiously abstained from adopting such a course, and for the best reason—that the miserable man had previously admitted his guilt to him, and after he had heard the confession he was about to throw up his brief, until his friend, Mr. Clarkson persuaded him not to do so. He acted upon that advice, and did the best he could for the guilty wretch, although against his own feelings and conviction. Mr. Phillips added, that he had spoken to both the learned judges upon the subject, and they assured him that they had purposely watched his speech, and felt quite convinced that he never attempted to use the language attributed to him. Many others in court gave similar testimony."

In the *Times* report we find this emphatic assertion, "*The omniscient God alone know who did this crime*"

This was said by the man who himself knew who did the crime, and who profaned the name of the Deity by thrusting it into a solemn assertion, of the untruth of which he was cognizant.

We pass to a less grave example of the lengths to which this advocate carried his zeal for a murderer.

"The slightest expressions had been fastened upon—'I wish I had old Billy's money, I would not be long in this country,' was construed into a proof that he had meditated murder. Yet it was not an unnatural wish for a foreigner to express, to long for his daily sustenance, yet longing to revisit his fatherland, rugged though it be—'I wish I had the wealth of such an one, I would not be long away from my own country!' Ambition's vision, glory's bauble, wealth's reality, were all nothing as compared to his native land. Not all the enchantments of creation, not all the splendour of scenery, not all that gratification, of any kind could produce could make the Swiss forget his native land:—

'Dear is that shed to which his soul conforms,
And dear that hill that lifts him to the storms;
And, as a child by jarring sounds oppressed,
Clings close and closer to its mother's breast,
So the loud torrent and the whirlwind's roar,
But binds him to his native mountains more.'

There never dropped from human lips *a more innocent or natural expression*, 'I wish I had old Billy's money, I would soon be in my own country.'"

And this maudlin stuff was uttered by the man in whose ears the murderer's confession of the guilt was yet ringing; Mr. Phillips, while harping on those words, being conscious that his blood-stained client had coveted the money, and cut his master's throat to obtain it.

Whether all this accords or not with professional morality, it is not for us to decide; but, if it does, the public will probably be disposed to think that the profession should change its name from the profession of the Law to the profession of the Lie.

We should like to know the breadth of the distinction between an accomplice after the fact and an advocate who makes the most unscrupulous endeavours to procure the acquittal of a man whom known he to be an assassin.

In Courvoisier's second confession, which we are more disposed to believe than the first, he ascribes his crimes to the perusal of that detestable book, *Jack Sheppard*; and certainly it is a publication calculated to familiarise the mind with cruelties, and to serve as the cut-throat's manual, or the midnight assassin's *vade mecum*, in which character we now expect to see it advertised.

Curious it is that the very words used by Courvoisier, in describing the way in which he committed the murder, "I drew the knife across his throat," are to be found in the horrid book alluded to, in Blueskin's murder of Mrs. Wood. The passage is this;—

"Seizing her by the hair, he pulled back her head, *and drew the knife with all his force across her throat.* There was a dreadful stifled groan, and she fell heavily upon the landing."

In an article in reprobation of the book in the *Examiner* of Nov. 3, 1839, the passage is quoted, and this comment made upon it:—

"Captain Sheppard thinks this a little too strong at first, and expresses himself decisively to his amiable lieutenant that they 'work together no more.' But the other affectionately replies, 'I'll not go. I love you like a son, and will follow you like a dog;' and like a son he is accordingly suffered to love, and like a dog to follow, and the filthy murderer is absolutely thenceforward commended to our sympathies by a manner of disinterestedness and fond devotion! He offers Jonathan Wild his own life with the bribe of the great reward attached to it, on condition he will save that of Jack, and, as the author affectingly has it, '*Faithful fellow*, murmured Jack, '*I forgive him his disobedience.*'

If ever there was a publication that deserved to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman it is *Jack Sheppard*.

Courvoisier's confession to Mr. Sheriff Evans differs in a very material point from that which he is said to have made previously to his solicitor, Mr Flower, in the presence of the Governor of Newgate. In his reported confession to Mr. Flower he describes the murder as an act of desperation after his master's discovery of him making up the parcels for the robbers. But it is not conceivable that he would have committed the robbery for the small booty made up in the parcels below stairs (the cloaks, the cook's thimble, &c.), and he could not have meditated taking the trinkets and money from the possession of Lord William Russell while living. There was not enough for the object without the valuables to be removed from the apartment of the murdered nobleman. The pretence that the object of the robbery was to obtain his dismissal is too preposterous. We therefore disbelieve all this part of the first confession, and think that the second confession, to Mr Sheriff Evans, is the true one, in which Courvoisier avows that he had contemplated the robbery and murder for the preceding week.

EARL OF DURHAM.—The Earl of Durham had had a relapse, and is now quite unable to attend his place in the House of Lords. The noble Earl has not quitted his house for the last three weeks. His physicians have recommended his taking the waters of Carlsbad; and if able to travel, he will go off, with Lady Durham and his family, in about a week.

IRISH ELOQUENCE.—A poor widow having, in the extremity of her distress, received some unexpected relief from her son, then in America, replied to a congratulation, by remarking, that the hour next before sunrise she had always found to be the coldest; so, she added "Was my heart cold and desolate, before this came to me."

THE UNDER SECRETARYSHIP FOR IRELAND.—Mr. Le Marchant has declined to be the successor to Mr. Drummond, as, to accept the appointment, he would have to forego his present place, which is a permanent one, with a salary of 1,000*l.* a-year, and contingent advantages. Mr. Norman Macdonnell, Lord Morpeth's private secretary, has been offered the Under-Secretaryship, and has, as I am very credibly informed, accepted it.—*Private Correspondent of Monitor.*—The appointment of Under-Secretary in Ireland has been offered to Lieut.-Colonel E. T. Mitchell, C. B., Royal Artillery, now in Spain, and Government are waiting his answer. He is brother to the Colonel Commandant of the Artillery in this district.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

A GOOD-FOR-NOTHING PREACHER.—The other day two Rev. Gentlemen who were conversing together complained to the other that he found it a great hardship to preach twice a week. "Well," said the other, "I preach three times on a Sunday, and *make nothing of it.*"

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BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND DISPATCH.

Vol. 1. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1840. No. 2.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Offices here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill; Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1840.

The Indian News of the past Month has been singularly devoid of interest. All eyes are turned towards China with anxious expectation while the latest accounts dated 5th June from Canton via Calcutta by the American Ship *Akbar* only state, that the expedition had been met with at Pulo Sapata about a week's sail from the Chinese Coast. Preparations were making at the mouth of the Canton river for its reception, and a barrier of Junks laden with Stones was ready to be sunk across its mouth when the English should have in sight. Lord John Churchill of the *Druid* had died of dysentery at Macao, and the good people of that City in the midst of the "dreadful note of preparation" laugh at their cares and are indulging in Amateur Theatricals and Pony Races. The Canton Market was cleared of Teas and the Americans preparing to leave by the end of June. The Opium Schooner *Hellas* had been attacked and nearly taken by Chinese Pirates. Captain Jauncey and all her Crew wounded, two of whom have since died. Opium was quoted at Sp. Dollars 380 to 400 for Patna, Sp. Drs. 450 to 500 for Malwa, and Benares 350 to 370 nominal. The trade quite at a stand, scarcely any Teas procurable, and no prospect of the exports to England exceeding 26 millions pounds for the Season; the Coast is swarming with Pirates. In Bengal the Calcutta Papers are full of rumours of a War with Nepaul. Mr. Hodgson the British Envoy is said to be stockaded, in a sort of durance while parties of Ghorkas have been making irruptions into our territory and committing outrages which appear however to have been soon checked. It is imagined the Nepalese have been stirred up by the Chinese. Reports say that a large force is to be assembled and that as many European Regiments will be required, H. M. 62d Regiment is to be brought from Moulmein to supply the drain of Troops sent on the China expedition. His Golden Footed Majesty of Burmah's throne appears far from secure, although his recent installation he made the late King first ascend the Throne of State, and then and there, formally cede it to him, in the face of the Court. There are reports of a general revolt in the Provinces, and as Troops have been moved, there appears some ground for the rumour. By last accounts H. M. Brig *Childers* was at Moulmein to protect our interests in that quarter. In Calcutta the death of Mr. Prinsep, the well known Orientalist had caused a Public Meeting, to record the grief of Science for the removal of one her most highly intellectual votaries. In the Provinces the death of the Nuwab of Rampore had occasioned a frightful tragedy. Dhokul Sing the Minister and 39 other persons were murdered by the Puthan party who wished to secure the succession, the British Resident Mr. Dick, with a force restored tranquility, and will it is hoped procure the punishment of the murderers. In the Madras Presidency all has been tranquil. The New Commander in Chief Sir Stamford Whittingham has arrived and seems likely to be very popular. He has published some regulations on the Dress of Officers which are very sensible, and permits the Shell Jacket to be worn on almost all occasions instead of the distressing Epaulet Jacket. The departure of Madras Regiments on the Chinese Expedition and to Moulmein still continues, we suppose to form a reserve force. The 37th go straight to China, the 33rd to Moulmein to relieve H. M 62nd and the ships which convey them return with the 62nd to Calcutta; the Transports for China are all armed. From Ceylon we have nothing of interest, the clearing of the Paumban Channel proceeds, and will be of incalculable benefit to the Commercial World. On turning our eyes to Scinde and the Northward, matters do not wear the most favourable aspect. The Beloochees are in arms all over the Country, and having attacked Captain Bean at Quetta, though by him repulsed, had assembled as it is said at Moostung, under Nusseer Khan (the son of the late Khan of Khelat who fell when it was stormed.) Lieut. Loveday of the Bengal Army with 30 men was the only contingent furnished our Protegeé, Shah Nuwaz, and Khelat has repeatedly been reported to have fallen, but no authentic intelligence has yet reached Bombay, which is attributable to the whole Country being beset by the Beloochees. However the case may stand, 4 Regiments were ordered to proceed immediately from Bombay. The 25th has reached Kurrachee, the 6th is on its march from Deesa via Nugger Parker to Sukker, and the 8th and 21st will we suppose start by the Steamers for the same destination, as soon as they can be marched down from Sattarah and Poona. Accounts have just arrived that a force of 3000 men consisting of a Wing of H. M. 40th Regiment the 1st and 2nd Grenadiers 1st Company of Golundauze, 1 Company of Pioneers and 500 Irregular Horse with 2 Twelve and 2 Six pounders were to have left Sukkur for the Hills on the 9th of August under Brigadier Stevenson C. B. but the lamented Death of that Officer has for the present stopped the progress of the Troops. A most untoward event we should say under such urgent circumstances. We suppose an Officer will be appointed immediately, and indeed report has already assigned the field service to Sir Thomas Willshire, though we know not with what truth. The very name of the former Conqueror of Khelat would no doubt carry a prestige of victory with it, and no one could be better qualified for the duty. The Khan of Khelat's Jewels which were obtained after the capture of that place, having been found secreted *plastered up* in the Walls of a House, are about to be sold in Bombay in November next, their value is said to amount to 6 lacs of rupees. We have been favored through the kindness of the Prize Agent Col. Pennycuick C. B. with a sight of them. They consist of armlets, nose and earrings, finger rings, necklaces, Baudeau's, and Bangles all of solid gold and studed with resplendent Jewels; an Aigrette, for a regal turban and some splendid Daggers, Chains &c. &c. Some of the Pearls are of an extraordinary size and fine colour. Most of the Stones would require recutting and setting for the European Market, one emerald is carved and is of an extraordinary size. It is a pity some English Jewellers have not good agents here, as fine good stones would well repay the cost of altering them. We trust for the sake of the gallant Captors that they may meet a good Market. Trade is very dull although this is the season for the departure of the Country Ships. Cotton has been largely exported, and Opium also, but the latter not in very large quantities. Great disappointment is felt at the decision of the British Parliament among the holders of Opium Bonds, the payment of which is to be defrayed by the Chinese *when we make them*? having first settled the expences of the armament. This is felt to be a sort of "to morrow come never" settlement. The Governors and Commander in Chief's Quarters are still in the Deccan, and Poona is the centre of all gaiety and attraction. In Bombay a petition for the Funds realized by the sale of the old Theatre which lies in the hands of Government, to be appropriated towards the erection of a new one, has been signed by 425 of the most respectable Gentlemen of the City. All Officers on the Staff have been ordered to proceed with their Regiments to Scinde. The Bombay Regiments are cruelly worked up, and an augmentation cannot be long delayed without the greatest inconvenience to the Public service. The measure of restoring the two Lieutenants and one Ensign to each Corps, will not supply the deficiencies and allow for Staff absentees. The best stations those in the Southern Marhatta Country, are obliged to be occupied by Madras Troops, while the severe drafts that are required for Karrack and Aden, the climates of both which appear to disagree with Natives especially, cause a constant drain on the Regiments at the Presidency. The authorities in England would do well to look to this in time. Four Regiments have been ordered to relieve those in Scinde. Instead of being able to do so, they must go as a reinforcement, as not a man will be allowed for the present to leave, while the Country is in such a disturbed state. This is a great hardship, as the Corps already there have suffered from disease, and the toil of a wearisome campaign, and deserve an escape from such a vile climate as the whole of Scinde appears to be, with the exception of Kurrachee. The Season has in the Bombay Presidency been unusually propitious, and the whole Country is covered with waving Crops, which promise an abundant harvest of all kinds of grain, while the agricultural reports from the Provinces are of the most cheering description, a boon for which we can never be sufficiently thankful in this densely populated Country, where Famine in its most frightful aspect has so frequently stalked in all its horrors. We trust our next dispatch will contain an authentic account of the proceedings in China, and that we shall have much more interesting News to lay before our English readers, than it has been our lot this month to offer to our fellow Countrymen in our own distant, but well beloved little Island.

MONTHLY PRECIS
OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

July 24.—By letters from Scinde it would appear that Beloochistan is again in an uproar, The son of Mehrab Khan (the late Chief of Khelat who was killed in the storming of that Fortress) who escaped from thence at the time, it appears assembled a force from among the different Tribes and assaulted Moostoong and got possession of it after driving out some of the Scinde Levies of Horse, and encouraged by such success had actually also attacked Quetta, but had met with a severe repulse from the Political Agent Captain Bean, who had taken up a position in the Fort. The whole of the Bolan Pass is said to be occupied by the Beloochees, and at this season how Troops are to be sent into the field to check them is a problem to be solved. It appears very plain that all the Sukker Out posts will be attacked, and we only fervently hope the Brigadier there will concentrate his Forces as soon as practicable, and strike a blow which will be felt and that the Outposts will be able to hold out. The Beloochees require a severe lesson. They have hitherto had no good drubbing with the exception of the brilliant Khelat affair, and it is probable they are not so much in awe of Native Regiments as of the Europeans. We again point out, the necessity of speedy reinforcemen ts to the Sukker Brigade. We have made one cruel blunder in treating with the Ameers. It remains to be seen whether forcing Shah Shoojah down the throats of the Affghans is not a second, but let us not go to the climax of folly, and lose the hold we have on Scinde for want of common prudence and proper means. Without Scinde is reduced to quietness, our protocol Shah will walk to the wall whenever abandoned by his European Allies. English money, English Blood, and English sagacity require to be lavished on our late conquests to preserve them. We have now fairly launched our experimental vessel on the Indus. We must not let the Steam go off for want of fuel "Nil retrorsum" must be our motto and "forward" our Battle cry. We would again and again urge strong reinforcements being sent to Scinde particularly Officers and European Troops by the earliest opportunity. There will be work enough cut out for them on their arrival, or we are much mistaken.

A Government express came in eleven days from Calcutta which we believe accounts for the detention of the *Cleopatra* until this morning. At first there were reports that it brought news from China of the burning of Canton by our Fleet and the destruction of the Bogue Forts &c. However on strict enquiry we can find no tangible ground for these rumours.

July 29.—We have been favored with a sight of a letter dated Caubul the 30th ultimo, which mentions that authentic intelligence of the retreat of the Russian Column abandoning the posts they had occupied on the route to Khiva, had reached Caubul. Captain Abbott had returned from Monguz'ak, the cause of his not proceeding onwards was not mentioned. Col. Stoddart remained in close confinement, and subjected to the most ignominious treatment. The Nawab Jubal Khan the brother of Dost Mahomed had thrown himself on the charity of the Government, and delivered himself up to the authorities at Baumeean. The King of Bokhara is said to evince his hostility to the British interests in every way in his power, his interference with the Kafilas and the trade generally, seem likely to play into the hands of our merchants and drive the traders and consumers of Caubul to look to Bombay, and the Indus, for European supplies.

By the *John William Dare*, we learn that the town of Solamania was captured by the Persians, it is stated that a Persian Army consisting of about 6000 Infantry and 2000 Cavalry under the Command of Ameer Nizam took the Fort of Solamania by storm in the mouth of May last, after a gallant resistance on the part of the Turks of the Garrison and of the Town. The Turkish Troops lost about 3000 killed, besides many prisoners and wounded, and the place was plundered. Several of the Principal authorities of the Town have been taken prisoners including the Governor, and sent to Ardabul a dreary place of confinement in Persia. A reinforcement of 4000 Turkish Troops commanded by Mahmood Pacha had been dispatched by Ally Pacha of Bagdad to the assistance of the Garrison at Solamania, but while on their way, the General Mahmood Pacha received the intelligence of the loss of the Town he was going to assist, and resolved to go to a place called Bunda Ally. After remaining there a few days he marched to attack the Persians who were in possession of Solamania. While halting in the way, the Persians made a night attack upon them by which the Turks were totally defeated, some fled, the others were made prisoners and few killed, Mahmood Pacha was made prisoner and treated badly, all their baggage &c. came into possession of the Persians. Allee Pacha the Governor of Bagdad was making many preparations and was afraid of being attacked by the Persians. Solamania is an important place belonging to the Ottoman Empire. This is all we can gather from the Gulph letters, and hope by the next arrival to learn more particularly the account of this affair. The cause that led the Persians to be at war with the Ottoman Empire, is that the City of Mahammera was plundered and several millions of property belonging to Persian subjects taken away by the Turks about 2 years ago, besides many prisoners, men, women and children.

His Majesty the Shah of Persia left Ispahan on the 4th June, his destination was not known correctly, but it was believed he was going to Hamadan. Mirza Nussrollah Khan was appointed new Governor of Shiraz. Shaikh Nasar the Governor of Bushire, was at Shiraz but was expected at Bushire shortly.

We have received a communication from Shikapore of the 7th of July, which presents a very unfavorable aspect of affairs in Scinde. Though it mentions subjects which have been published before, we think it right to extract so much as will demonstrate to our readers the imperative necessity of speedy reinforcements to the Scinde Troops which we so long ago advocated. After mentioning that frequent accidents had occurred on the Indus during the prevalence of severe storms, the writer goes on to say "that affairs bear a very gloomy appearance in Scinde and that the country especially about the Ghats is in an alarming state, while matters appear to grow hourly and daily worse and worse, and Brigadier Stevenson's Force was in no state to meet the exigent calls of service from sickness severe outpost duty, and the awful state of the climate. The tribes of Beloochees appear to be simultaneously in agitation, and have commenced their onslaught, with an attack on Captain Bean at Quetta. (We do not subjoin particulars as we have already transcribed them from the *Delhi Gazette*). The worst part of the Quetta affair is that the assailants were Kakurs, the very Tribe the Political Agent conceived to be in the English interest, and on whom he had relied as auxiliaries to the amount of from 10 to 12000 men in the projected campaign against the Murrees. It was we are sorry to observe from the Kakur Tribes that the Bolan rangers were recruited, and the greater part of them have absconded. The Khojuck Tribe have also revolted, and beset the Bolan Pass. To crown all Mahommed Hussain (the younger son of the late Mehrab Khan) is gathering together the Brahooree Beloochees at Moostong in great force with the avowed intention of attacking Khelat and with the aid of Gool Mahommed is about to attempt to drive Shah Nawaz from the Gaddee and seat himself thereon, and as Shah Nawaz has no troops to assist him, the probability is that he will fall. Captain Bean has applied for reinforcements to the authorities of upper Scinde, but it is out of their power to do so, as the Brigadier is strengthening Dadur and doing his best to support his own Outposts. Captain Brown of the 5th continues to maintain his Post at Kahun, but he holds a second sort "of Castle Dangerous" and if the Murrees attack him as they have sworn to do, will require every man to do his duty manfully, and he and his little Band have the best hopes and wishes of all for their passing unscathed through the trying ordeal. If matters continue as they are, there seems no calling for Brigadier Stevenson to do, but to call for Troops from Ferozepore. One reinforcement of the 2nd Grenadiers joined him from Kurrachee by the Steamer. There is little doubt but the Ameers are the intriguers and at the bottom of all these seditions and rebellions which seem to have one connecting link through every tribe from the Murrees to the Ghilzies. What must the Truce makers and Pacificators think of their measures now? We have always deprecated

conciliatory measures with these Barbarians from the time of the famous Scinde Treaty until now. With savages like these, moderation is construed into fear, and mildness, and forbearance into pusillanimity and weakness. A very strenuous campaign in Scinde may restore matters to a healthy state, but we fear that until some severe lessons have been written in blood and ashes, no system of secure pacification can ever be established in a country like this, where every tribe seems to be absolute over the wilds they inhabit, and to levy war or maintain peace at the arbitrary pleasure of their treacherous and bloodthirsty chieftains.

July 31. The Prospectus of the Bombay Races has at length been received, and we lay the Bill of Fare before the Sporting Public. There are two new Prizes to be contended for. The Outram and Elliott Cups—both instituted in honor of zealous supporters of the Turf. We have no doubt that they will be spiritedly contested, and we shall look forward to February next for some of the best Racing which has ever signalized the old Byculla Course.

We are much concernd, to learn that Fever of a bad description is again prevalent at Rajcote, and that the 3rd Cavalry are suffering severely therefrom, having 3 Officers and Forty Men sick. This used to be considered one of the best and healthiest Stations of the Army, but it appears lately to have got a character for unhealthiness to which all the Camps in Guzzerat and Kattywar, are occasionally liable. Even Kaira was for some time thought salubrious, but a sickly season caused it to be deserted, and the remains of spacious Barracks and one of the prettiest Churches in India, surrounded by noble Trees, and among waving Crops, alone indicate the spot once thronged with Europeans, and the busy scene of many a splendid and festive gala day.

The cold blooded murder of the unfortunate Ex-Nawab of Kurnool as reported in the Madras Journals, will excite the commiseration of every feeling heart. After surviving a sanguinary conflict in which he bravely defended his hereditary dominions to the last, amid showers of bullets and the sweep of Sabres, among the Tombs of his ancestors, he was reserved to meet his fate at the peaceful altar of a Christian Church. So inscrutable are the decrees of Providence! Peace be to his manes! He was a gallant Soldier, and his dying wish that his body might be buried in his ancestral sepulchres, on which ground he threw his last stake for freedom and Empire, will exact a tribute of admiration from every heroic mind, and cause regret that so gallant an enemy could not have been converted into a firm and strenuous ally. We fear that the Musselman population of India, especially the higher ranks, have had their minds alienated from the British sway in India by designing agents of Powers at variance with us. Truth compels us to say that the high caste Mahommedan is pre-eminently a Gentleman, and we only trust that events will prove to those of that persuasion who occupy a high position among their brethren, that it will as much redound to their honor as interest, to remain firm in their allegiance to the British sway. The Monarch of Delhi has become a Phantom King. The very City of the Ghiznivides is now garrisoned by British Forces. Any hopes of subverting a Power so firmly planted will end in ruin and confusion to the Instigators. India is becoming known to her rulers. The prejudices and customs of her children are not only held inviolate but protected, every man lives under his Vine and his Fig Tree in peace. That such a state is unfavorable to the turbulent and ambitious is true, but they form a small number among the Millions of our subjects in India. She has for years been the common battle field of Asia. It is time the Temple of Janus should be shut, and that peaceful Arts should prevail. We shall then see India with her immense resources carrying her commerce to the remotest parts of the earth, and her children happy and satisfied under a mild Government, will forget their woes in the enjoyment of plenty and peace.

"Murder of the Ex-Nawaub of Kurnool.—Our Trichinopoly correspondent writes that the unfortunate Ex Nawaub of Kurnool was murdered on Sunday last by one of his people: the following are the details of the event as communicated to us:—

"You are aware that the Nawaub of Kurnool who arrived here a few weeks ago, has been since, a State Prisoner at large within the Fort of Trichinopoly. His Highness yesterday morning expressed a wish to go and see the ceremonies of the Church Service performed in the Catholic Chapel Several of his attendants hearing this, besought the Nawaub as a "True Believer" not to go amongst the *Kafirs* when at prayer, but their request made no impression upon the Nawaub, who announced his intention to go; and he accordingly proceeded to the Church with a few personal attendants and some of the Company's Sepoys. Room was immediately made for the Nawaub and a chair having been placed for him he sat down, and his attendants were standing around him, when suddenly one of them snatching a *Kuthar* from his girdle stabbed his master in the breast. The sepoys instantly dashed at the murderer and seized him actually before he could draw his weapon from the wound. The unfortunate Nawaub was then conveyed to his house and information sent to the collector who came immediately with medical aid. Hopes were at first entertained that the wound would not prove fatal but such were without foundation, and the unfortunate prince gradually sank and breathed his last at 8 o'clock the same evening. The Collector remained with him to the last and received the Nawaub's wishes; he requested that his body might be conveyed for interment to the *Durgah* at Toralpore, wherein lie the bones of his Ancestors; and further that the British Government would place his son over the state of Kurnool and protect and maintain the ladies of his family. The causes assigned to this bloody deed are two. One of which is that the murderer had been punished by the Nawaub a few days previously on suspicion of having stolen a silver *paundawn*. This however is not believed and it is more generally supposed that the assassin had an idea that the Nawaub was about to turn Christian from his going to the Church and was determined to prevent him. We have had abundance of rain in this Zillah and grain of all kinds is becoming cheaper."—*United Service Gazette, July* 17.

Aug. 3.—We have been given to understand that the *Mahé* is ordered to proceed to Kurrachee this day. It is supposed she bears an answer to the Despatches said to have been received from Captain Outram a few days since.

It is now pretty certain that the authorities have determined to reinforce the Scinde Brigade, the 6th, 8th, 21st and 25th Regiments, are said to have received orders to hold themselves in readiness. It will however be September before they can move as it would be difficult to procure Transports now, and unwise to risk one of the Steamers. As by the last accounts Brigadier Stevenson had received a reinforcement from Kurrachee of part of H. M. 40th Regiment and 6 Companies of the 2nd Grenadiers, it is to be hoped that he will be able to put down the formidable coalition which appears to have been formed among the Tribes of Beloochees to resist our sway. We only trust that if the Ameers of Scinde are found to have been implicated either in tampering with them, or exciting revolt in any way that advantage will be taken of the despatch of the above mentioned Regiments to read them a lesson at Hydrabad *en passant*. A severe blow struck at the paramount power would perhaps convince the Tribes of the necessity of succumbing, and though it is always difficult for a people (who may almost be styled, Nomade) to settle down into habits of peace and order, yet what has been done by Russia on the Don and Wolga, and in the Steppes of Tartary, to tranquillize a roving and turbulent people, and lay a foundation for the cultivation of the arts of Peace and civilized Life, should teach us not to despair of subduing the wild Beloochee into a useful member of Society. To effect these changes Commerce will be one of the greatest auxiliaries, and the opening of the Indus with the consequent influx of European articles of Luxury, will induce a new set of wants, and as each is supplied, a desire for further luxuries will be excited to procure this gratification. Trade and Barter must be had recourse to. Wool will form the readiest staple, and having once tasted the sweets of gain, and the commonest comforts of civilization, the hardy robber will become the peaceful Shepherd, or the industrious Husbandman; the Matchlock exchanged for the Crook, and the warlike Sword beaten into the ploughshare. Such contemplations are gratifying to the philanthropic mind, and though years may pass before such speculations are realized, it is scarcely less certain that Time has brought stranger events to pass, and we have only to recollect the rude manners of our ancestors, their wars and intestine broils, and be thankful under Providence to the spirit of Commerce, which has brought Peace, Civilization and Improvement to our own homes, and will we trust widely dispense those blessings to the Oriental Nations with which it is now our lot to intermingle.

Aug. 5.—We have received, (somewhat tardily it is true,) a copy of Mr. Montgomery Martin's *Colonial Magazine*, the merits of which demand a long and leisurely perusal to appreciate them adequately. The articles appear to be written with a consumate knowledge of our Colonial Policy, and to be sent forth in a liberal spirit. Mr. Martin has long been known to the world as one, who has a claim to gratitude for enlightening the British Public on the History and Statistics of "The brightest Jewels in the British Crown." If he has ever erred, we believe his intentions have been always pure, and that he has written his impressions without partiality or favor. Our position prevents us from taking the critical chair of a reviewer, but we can assure the subscribers to the *Colonial Magazine* that they will find a mass of information condensed upon points, which it would require discursive and tedious reading to acquire elsewhere, and we can safely say that much amusement will be combined with instruction in devoting a few hours to the perusal of this exeellent Periodical.

The 6th Regiment of Native Infantry is about to march from Deesa upon, Scinde by the route of Nugger Parker, Dallyaree and Islam Kote, to Hydrabad. This route was recommended by Brigadier Valiant when in command of H. M. 40th Regiment, when that galiant Corps was ordered to proceed from Deesa to Scinde during the campaign, as the Brigadier had every reason to know that not only did Caravans come by that route from Scinde to Guzzerat, but that the common Bazaar people of Deesa were well acquainted with the facilities of the journey. Notwithstanding it would have saved the state much time and money, this representation was not only rejected but quite scouted by the political authority, Sir Henry Pottinger. However time has shewn that the wisest of us all may be in error, and the final choice of this movement when a Corps is urgently required, shows the estimation of its wisdom on the part of the authorities. To use an old Eton Grammar quotation which would have enraptured Mr. Partridge, we may say

"Sera nunquam est ad bonos mores via,"

Aug. 7.—The Ship *Drongan* is we believe chartered by Government, at 4,000 Rupees a Month proceed to Aden, she is reported to be in orders to sail on Sunday next. Transports for pieces of Artillery weighing 2½ Ton each also are said to be required for Kurrachee. All these preparations denote "Grim visaged War."

By Letters which we have received from Kurachee of the 17th, and Llehree 11th July, we obtain the following news. "Two Companies of H. M. 40th Regiment marched from Kurrachee for Sukker on the 16th, under the command of Captain Stopford, with Lieut. Tyler, and Ensign McAndrew. Three Companies under Captain Boscawen are to follow, as soon as Boats can be procured for them at Tatta. The Political Agent had made a requisition for the whole Corps, but the Brigadier refused compliance, as it would have left Kurrachee entirely unprotected. The whole country is up in arms against us "Moostang is in the hands of Nuseer Khan (the late Mehrab Khan's son) Khelat, it was confidently reported, had also fallen at the date of our correspondent's letter. Dadur was expected to be attacked, and it was garrisoned only by 200 Sepoys with 2 Guns, and half of the men in Hospital. Not a man could be sent to re-inforce the post. The fruits of the campaign of last year have all been lost and the whole work has to be done over again." We sincerely trust the junction of the Kurrachee forces will enable Brigadier Stevenson to take the field at *once*. Successes will embolden the Beloochees to such a pitch that there is no saying when the evil will end. We are only astonished that a requisition is not made to Ferozepoor for Troops. Surely the very fact of a force being in motion from that quarter would create a diversion and overawe the frontier Tribes. We do hope that the necessity of an immediate augmentation of the Bombay Army will now press itself on the convictions of the Authorities. Four Regiments are in orders to *relieve* those in Scinde and that they require to be so, the Medical returns sufficiently show. But how in the present state of affairs can such a consummation be hoped for. If our accounts be not exaggerated 8 efficient Regiments will not suffice for the settlement of Scinde, and if so, whence are Troops to be procured to fill up the vacancies at Deesa, Sattarah, Poonah, and Bombay—Temporary expedients will not answer. The whole system of getting up local Corps in Scinde appears to have been a cruel failure, while the probability is that the same money which Bolan Rangers and Irregular Horse &c. &c. have cost the Government, would have raised and equipped an efficient Regiment. We have fairly advanced to the Northward, and it is too late to look back or call out at expenditure. Time will soon shew the expediency of our past measures, and whether the installation of Shah Soojah upon a throne which must always be supported by British Bayonets was an emanation of Wisdom or not. But the Scinde affair admits of no doubt, we have left the road to Affghanistan in the hands of hollow and treacherous friends, who on the first appearance of weakness have burst forth in their true colours as our bitter and implacable enemies. A severe struggle will alone regain for us the valuable opportunities we so foolishly gave up, and though there can be no doubt of the result, it is vexing to think that blood and Treasure should have been lavished in vain, and at the very time that the Parliament of Great Britain are thanking the Heroes of Khelat for their glorious achievement to see it (as far as its utility has gone in subduing the country) left "to point a moral or adorn a Tale."

Since writing the above we have received the following from a Correspondent, all we can say is with Hamlet,

"Look here upon this picture and on this"

"Letter from Lower Sinde of the 18th Ult. describe it as perfectly tranquil under the vigilant superintendence of Major Outram," and no apprehensions entertained of any disturbance there. The Iron Steam Boats, on the Indus are said to "answer admirably," part of H. M. 40th Regiment were to go up in two of them, and "it was supposed would most likely reach Sukkur in nine days from Tatta." The average voyage by country boats, tracking against the stream, at this season of the year, before the subsidence of the inundation, would be two months.

The reports from Quetta dated 30th June were very satisfactory: the insurgent Beloochee tribes were evidently incapable of any well concerted or courageous efforts, to be apprehended by disciplined troops, unless they allowed themselves to be surprized. They were collecting in the neighbourhood of Moostong and had proclaimed the son of the late Mehraub Khan their chief, but are not described as in any great force, or as likely to make head, or hold together, when a force appears to suppress them. Nothing of this would have occurred had the distinguished General and the gallant Brigade which stormed Khelaut, remained there, as they ought to have done, to prevent the reaction of Mehraub Khan's party, and the last struggle of their despair.

The people who attacked Captain Bean's Camp at Quetta at 3 A.M. of the 24th June, are represented as a very fine athletic, largebodied race of men, and not apparently natives of the adjacent country. On the assault they moved with tolerable steadiness and quietness to within half a mile of the camp, and then set up the most unearthly yells and screams, as if our people were to be scared out of their wits, and driven away like birds from a cornfield! A few rounds of grape, from a single gun, silenced them, and they soon lost courage, and this, which is probably their first taste of British resistance, seems to have completely cured them of their wish to attack! and yet in the memorable night of the 24th there were only 220 fighting men, and these even, were merely recruits, a detachment of one of Shah Soojah's new raised Regiments; and only five Europeans present, including Captain Bean,—the Doctor; and the Sergeant Major, we regret not having it in our power to give the names of the gallant officers whose heroism and coolness on this trying occasion, produced so glorious a result under such important circumstances. All our letters from Sinde pay the highest tribute to the character of Bean as a soldier, and his abilities, and zeal, as a Political Agent; his official report of these interesting proceedings must be anxiously looked for.

Reports state that the eflemy left 30 dead on the ground, and that 60 men have been since found at a distance, and upwards of 100 wounded—this in the dark, and by a party of recruits, is not a bad bag!

There was a report that Major Rawlinson was to succeed Major Leech as Political Agent at Kandahar; General Nott's Brigade was still out in the Giljee country, which continues to be in a disturbed state and will remain so till a stronger force occupies it.

Aug. 10.—The public are anxiously looking for news from China, but we fear many more wear days ymust elapse ere we hear of the Naval and Military armament. The next vessel expected is "the *Good Success*" but she will most probably have left only about the end of May, so we fear little intelligence will be received by her. In the absence of authentic information it is of no use to indulge in idle speculation. We perceive H. M. Sloop of War Childers is at Maulmain. This must be galling to her Commander and Officers. We should have thought a vessel of her light draught and acknowledged sailing powers would have been more usefully employed with the fleet. We are certain that we shall only echo the sentiments of her gallant Crew, in wishing she may speedily push on to the Celestial Empire and share in the glory and prize money, which we have no doubt will reward the brave of both arms of the service in the expedition.

An article in the Madras *United Service Journal* has not a little surprised us. It states that "the Musket ammunition of the Madras portion of the Troops proceeding with the expedition to China has been LEFT BEHIND." Our brother of the *United Service Journal* says "he is glad to find the Madras Ordnance Department is *not in fault*? As no Musket ammunition was ordered from that Presidency." If this be the case where does the fault lie? for who ever heard of sending men on service without ammunition? and as for trusting to other arsenals we cannot conceive hazarding such a measure for a moment. Whatever may be the state of the Arsenals at Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, we are still of opinion that their inability to furnish 100,000 rounds of ammunition, forms no excuse for sending the Madras Troops to Sea minus their quota. We hope to no more blunders of the same sort will be reported.

Aug. 12.—By the *Good Success* which left China on the 21st May and Anjeer the 5th of July, we have received our files of the *Canton Register* up to the 12th of May. There are no account sof course of the Expedition, nor does it appear that she fell in with it on the voyage, but one Vessel (we believe) H. M. S. Nimrod passed Anjeer while she lay there. We have made a few Extracts, but they possess no peculiar interest.

The following items of news from China have been received, as our paper was going to Press, and may be relied on.—"The *Black Joke* and two other Vessels were driven off the coast by thirty War Junks.—The "Jardine in a conflict with the Mandarins received a shot between wind and water, and was compelled to haul off, to repair damages.—Lin has offered a very large reward for every Opium smuggler's head, and in retaliation the smuggler's on the East Coast have deprived every mandarin they could lay hands on, of his tail.—Lots of long tails ornament the main stay of some of the clippers, but Lin has not yet got any heads to display.—Her Majesty's Ship the *Druid* has taken possession of the two small Islands called Motoe or Brothers, situated in the Capsing moon,—they have been converted into Farm yards for Bullocks &c.—John Bull won't even forget his Beef in China.—The Chinese appear perfectly unconcerned and indifferent to the impending storm.—They had a sham fight, a few days back in which the ship "*Cambridge*" was boarded and taken possession of in gallant style.—Where was the resistance?—Lin enjoyed the scene of action

CHINA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Canton Register, April 21.

ARRIVED—ARDASEER, Macintyre, from Bombay, Singapore and Manila. L'ASIE, (French) Desse, from Manila. POPPY, ——, from Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—Per Ardaseer, P. F. Robertson, H. Smith, Esqrs.

SAILED—ATIET RAHMAN, ——, for Singapore and Bombay. MOELMEIN, Guy, WATER WITCH, ——, for do. and Calcutta.

April 28.

ARRIVED.—MANILA ——, AKBAR (Am.) ——, VALPARAISO. (Am.) Lockwood, SALVADORA, Ribeiro, DOS AMIGOS (Sp.) Pardo, from Manila 27th. THOMAS KING, Rounce, from Port Jackson 16th Feby. NIANTIC (Am.)——, from Batavia and N. York. 25th. GENOVEVA (Port.) Silva, from Timor; captain Baptista died at Timor.

SAILED.—JOHN N GOSSTER, (Am.)——, for New York, COMETA (Sp.)——, BLACK JOKE, Walker, for Manila.

The Water-Witch was erroneously reported in our last as having sailed for Singapore and Calcutta, but her day of despatch is not yet fixed.

Anjeer Shipping Report.

Jany. 29th, Marquez of Hastings, H. J. Naylor, from Singapore 11th Jany. for London. Brighton, (Am.) H. Darr, from Manila, for Boston. 31st. Friends, Arnold, from Singapore 16th Jany. for London Feby. 12th Sultan, J. Pool, from Manila 27th January. 17th. Conrad, J. Campbell, from Singapore 9th February, for London. 21st. Arnold Wells, Lovell. from Manila 29th Jany. for Boston.

Private advices of the 3rd. March, mention that produce was not procurable at Batavia at any price, with the exception of Rice, which continued too high for shipment to Europe, for which market remittances were much wanted, and Bills on London, at 6 months sight, had been sold at f. 13⅛ a 13¾ per £. The Dutchess of Northumberland, Moffett, Westmorland and Diana had arrived from N. S. Wales in search of freight. The two former had left for Bombay, the Westmorland had been chartered to load at Bali for Europe, and the Diana was to load at Batavia. The market for British imports was very dull. (Sing. F. P. 19th March.)

Canton Register, May 5.

ARRIVED.—SAN JOAQUIN, (Sp.) ——, IBERIA, (Sp.) ——, from Manila.

SAILED.—3d ADEN, Ponsonby, for London. TYRER, Shalwell, for the Clyde. TERNATE. Walker, for Manila. ARGYLE, (Am.) for the west coast of America. To day, GENERAL KYD, Jones, for London.

PASSENGERS.—Per Ternate. Wm. Wallace and Wm. Macdonald, Esqs. Per General Kyd. Mrs. Turner, two Masters Turner, and female servant.

Canton Register, May 12.

ARRIVED.—SNIPE, Ade and ANTARES Byworth, from Singapore and Calcutta. ANN MACKIN, (Am.) Marten and PATRIOTA, (Sp.) Graade, from Singapore. RASSELAS, (Am.)——, MARGARITA, (Port.) Aquina, NEUVA VICTORIA, (Sp.) Salado and TARTAR, (Du.) Rouga, from Manila.

SAILED.—FORTESCUE, Hall, and ASIA, FREEMAN, for London. To day, WATER WITCH, Reynell, for Calcutta.

UNDER DESPATCH.—Good Success and Mary Gordon, for Bombay.

SHIPS LOADING FOR ENGLAND.—Glenelg, Mangalore, Guisachan, Francis Ann, Arabian, and Manila.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From London, Washington. From Liverpool, Mary Elizabeth. From Calcutta, Isabella Robertson. From Bombay, Charlotte. From Manila, Ternate. From Trincomale.——. From Singapore,

Canton Register, May 5.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICE-ROY OF CANTON.

The American vice consul, Delano, in behalf of the merchants of his country, whose names are hereto attached, respectfully presents their petition, as follows.

Whereas, it is the custom of western nations, always when one power blockades the ports of another, to prohibit the ships of every nation from trading to the blockaded part, but of this previous notice must be given.

Now intelligence has been received from England and America, speaking of England contemplating, on or about the 1st of June, to blockade the port of Canton.

The said merchants belong to a neutral nation, and desire to preserve their neutrality.

Now the tide is short to bring our nation's ships into port; these ships pursue an honorable trade, we therefore earnestly solicit that they may come direct to Whampoa and open their hatches; heretofore many ships have been detained from ten to thirty days before they could discharge their cargoes; if the ships which are to come shall, as heretofore be detained, the time will not suffice to discharge and take in their cargoes, and they cannot speedily complete their business; besides the English men of war once arrived, they will prevent our ships from entering or leaving the port, and they cannot return to their country, and our losses will be immense.

We therefore earnestly pray that our ships may come directly into port, and be permitted to commence their business, and the favour bestowed will not be trifling.

Our petition is submitted to your excellency's consideration.

Canton, April 25th, 1840.

(*Signed.*)	(*Signed.*)
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.	OLYPHANT & Co.
GIDEON NYE, JR.	RUSSELL & Co.
A. A. RITCHIE.	S. W. LUIS.
JAMES RYAN.	HENRY FESSENDEN.
HENRY W. HUBBELL.	JOHN SHILLABER.
ISAAC M. BULL.	

Proclamation to the American Vice-Consul, W. Delano, esq. and others.

Yu, the acting prefect of Canton, [illegible] to the American vice consul Delano and others for their full information, that in this 20th year of Taoukwang, in this third month and on this 26th day (April 27th 1840). I have received from Lin the governor of the two Kwang provinces, an edict bearing date, Taoukwang 20th, 3d, and 25th, (April 26th) stating that the hong merchants have sent up the American vice consul's elucidating petition in behalf of the merchants of his country, which was respectfully laid before his excellency the governor, declaring that (here follow the petition quoted entire, as above).

Now I, the governor, in reply to the aforesaid, state, that I have as in duty bound examined and ascertained that the Imperial will has been received, merely to cut off the English trade; one nation. That all those nations who obediently uphold the laws of the land are allowed free trade. But because that recently I have perceived the underhanded business that has been pursued, it has been difficult to secure that other foreign nation's ships would not carry on trade on behalf of the English, therfore it has been necessary to search for evidence, that no irregularity has existed, before I could grant permission to order the opening of the holds of the ships.

The said foreigners fearing on account of this delay, have petitioned earnestly that I would grant the favour, early to permit the ships as usual to enter the port: this much is reasonable. But in the petition it is falsely stated that on or about the first June, the English contemplate putting on a blockade, and then they will not permit the ships of any nation to come to China to trade &c. Truly, this is analogous to an audacious falsehood, and is an egregious mistake. Try and reflect that these ports are the celestial dynasty's ports and harbours. How can England blockade you? Ye Americans! America is not a nation tributary to England! How then can you listen to the said barbarians prohibiting your ships from coming as you say. Why are you so disturbed, as if ye wish willingly to acquiesce in the English pointing out the first of June or thereabouts when you must not presume to enter and trade? The celestial dynasty's officers are truly desirous to allay your anxiety, truly these are idle reports which can only be clamoured forth by the disaffected. Even up to the present time, the newly arrived ships which pursue a regular trade have been permitted to open their holds and those which were irregular have not been allowed to enter the port. It is not so? With regard to those concerning which I was in doubt, as was right, I have detained them till a clear investigation could be made; indeed how could I forbear enquiring which were true and which were false? or allow the irregular to enter port?

I, the governor, together, with the hoppo in attending to the business of every nation do not fail to lay hold of justice, and to seize upon equity.

Truly, we are not seeking to throw obstacles in your way; from the time that the British trade was stopped the profits which the Americans have received have been several times doubled beyond those of former years. Whence then are these losses? Finally, if you do not know good from evil (that is, are ungrateful) and for the English exaggerate their announcement, it is to be apprehended that you yourselves will afterwards regret.

The original petition I return to you.

Writing these circumstances, I therefore immediately transmit it to the American vice-consul, and to the said nation's merchants, that they one and all obey accordingly, and let the prefect also return the original petition. Let there be no opposition; accompanying is the foreign petition.

Having received the edict, I immediately transmit it to the said American vice-consul, Delano, and the American merchants, that they all obey accordingly.—Taoukwang, 20th year, 3d month, 26th day. (April 27th, 1840.)

Canton Register, May 12.

REGULATIONS OF THE PORT OF MACAO.

The following regulations of the Port of Macao are published by the directions of the government.

2ND RECORD OF THE PORT-POLICE REGULATIONS OF MACAO.

Ship Regulations.

ARTICLE 1st.—Every vessel anchoring in Macao, the Typa, or in the Roads at the distance of a cannon shot is subjected to be visited by the master attendant, or his officer.

ART. 2nd.—The commander of such vessel on being visited by the said officer is to produce the vessel's passport or ships register, a list of her crew and passengers, and every other credential regarding the vessel.

ART. 3rd.—No person except the commander, his officers, or others in case of emergency only, should quit the vessel before the visit goes on board; for the convention of this article the commander will be held responsible, and subjected to a penalty of 5 or 20 dollars.

ART. 4th.—The commander, or such person as lands on his behalf, before the Master attendant of his officer's visit, is resquested to call at the attendant's office, with the vessels documents.

ART. 5th—No crew of any vessel is allowed to come on shore at Macao without a note from the commander, or commanding officer, stating name of the individual and vessel he belongs to, any one found without such note, or with a false one, will be sent to jail, where he will remain until removed from this port, and will be fined 5 to 10 Dollars, and jailor's fees.

ART. 6th—No ship's crew to land with offensive weapons.

ART. 7th.—It is not allowed for the crew of a vessel or any part thereof to stay on shore after 8 P. M. the officer excepted; any one acting contrary to this as well as to the 6th art. shall be fined 5 to 10 Dollars, besides three days imprisonment, and other penalties as the offenders may deserve for their bad conduct.

For ships anchored in the inner harbour.

ART. 1st.—No ballast is to be thrown into the river, a fine of 100 Dollars shall be levied on whoever acts contrary to this article.

ART. 2nd.—It is likewise requested not to fire any guns without permission from the governor, the usual sailing gun and those on the occasion of measuring the vessel excepted.

ART. 3rd.—The sailing gun is never to be fired after sunset or before sunrise, as hitherto practised; a fine of 10 Dollars is to be exacted from those who act to the contrary.

ART. 4th.—The Captain or officer in command of a vessel anchoring within the Bar Fort, is to report himself within the first 24 hours after his arrival, agreeably to art. 1405 of the Commercial Code. No vessel is allowed to pass the Bar Fort outward without a proper certificate from the said magistrate.

ART. 5th.—No vessel can leave the harbour before she shall have been visited by the master attendant, or his officer.

ART. 6th.—No vessel can leave the harbour with persons on board that have no passport, or are not on the muster-roll.

ART. 7th.—Any commanders, national or foreigners, entering the Bar Fort, accused of having brought passengers, or passengers that have no personal passport, shall be fined 25 to 50 Dollars exclusive of other penalties of the law.

Macao th April, 1800.

Article 5th, 2d Section, 5th Paragraph.

All schooners and other craft of inferior tonnage, of whatever denomination, whether national or strangers, are prohibited from landing any sailors without due licence from the government. Masters of the aforesaid craft who shall be found to have acted in contravention of this regulation, shall be obliged to maintain in the public prison such sailors as they have introduced, during the time of their being there, and to take them away again, and the masters themselves shall be liable to be imprisoned during the term of eight days and to be fined from ten to twenty dollars.

MACAO THEATRICALS.

On Monday evening the 4th inst. the Luso Brittannic Theatre was opened by Portuguese and English amateurs. The first piece was a Portuguese Melodrama, called. Os Salteadores, or The Highwaymen. We did not enter the house until the first scene of this piece were over; but those which we were, fortunately, in time to see were performed by all *con amore*; and the *groundlings*—which all the spectators *are*—for the house, although extremely well got up under all the circumstances of its erection—which were haste, then disappointment, followed by the retirement of the English from Macao—contains neither boxes nor galleries—it is all *pit*—which must be awful to the performers—the groundlings appeared to be well-pleased. However, albeit amateurs and tyros, they were by no means daunted by the bright Lusitanian eyes darting their fire, or by the green spectacles of the quidnuncs peering their searching glances; but went through their parts with complete self possession: and this no mean praise, for it is not an easy thing to possess a calm self-command when acting a part, although you have only friends for spectators: this remark applies equally to the amateur actors of the three performances of the evening: the remaining two were the petite comedy of the Midnight Hour, and the Portuguese farce of Manoel Mendes.

The dresses in the Midnight Hour were chosen with very good taste, some of them were splendid; the parts of the Marquis, General Sebastian, Nicholas, Julian and Cecily, were extremely well performed We could distinguish some shades of difference of merit—but as all did well, so all shall have our praise.

The farce of Manoel Mendes kept the Portuguese juveniles in extasy throughout its performance. Mendes and Rebolo were the stars of the night. *Viva Manoel Mendes.*

We regret that our public duty obliges us to submit a few remarks to the subscribers as to the future conduct to be observed at the Luso-Britannic theatre. The summoning the *amateur* actors from the greenroom to the stage, by striking the ground with sticks, and making other noise, gave serious offence; although it only occurred during the peformance of the Midnight Hour, and the crowding to the windows open to the inner harbour, through which only could the air circulate, has also been strongly complained of. We are confident that on the next representation there will not be any causes of complaint on these grounds. We would also recommend to those who control the management, a more careful scrutiny of subscriber's tickets, for many persons were admitted into the theatre without tickets; and also that no subscriber should enter the green-room without a ticket of admission from the stage manager.

Canton Register, April 14.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS,—THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.

THE MISSIONARIES TO THE UNITED STATES CONSUL.

Honolulu, Oct. 25, 1839.

SIR,—We have addressed to G. C. Read Esq., commanding the U. S. squadron now laying in this port two communications under date of the 16th, and 24th inst., copies of which we hand you enclosed for your information, requesting that a court of inquiry may be appointed from Officers of the squadron to investigate our conduct and ascertain whether we have in any way violated our neutrality towards the French nation as American citizens, and may properly be treated as the enemies of the French; and we have to request that you would use your influence to forward our suit in your official capacity, as we feel that, as American citizens, we have right to demand at the hands of our country that justice which her humblest sons may claim.

When we reflect that a frigate was sent to investigate and redress the wrongs inflicted on American citizens by the Malays in the island of Sumatra, we feel that the recent proscription entitles us to the privilege of asking the detention of the squadron, while a full and impartial investigation may take place; that our government may be furnished with all the facts and requisite information in relation to the proceedings. We feel solemnly bound to urge our request for an investigation, not only on our own account, but for the general benefit of our countrymen, of whatever calling they may be; for, if the principle be established by precedent or otherwise, that our proscription by the French commander was *just*, then all security for our lives and the lives of our families, our property and the commercial interests of our country, is at an end.

We remain, very respectfully, Your Obedt. Servts.

H. Bingham,	S. N. Castle,
Gerrit P. Judd,	H. Dimond,
Levi Chamberlain,	H. O. Knapp,
A. S. Cooke,	Lowell Smith,

To P. A. Brinsmade, Esq.,
United States Consul;
Honolulu, Sandwich Island.

The United States Consul to the King.

United States Consulate,
Sandwich Island, Oct, 26, 1839.

SIR,—As the opinion seems to be to some extent entertained that American citizens residing in the Sandwich Islands as missionaries under the patronage of an Incorporated Institution of the United States, have exerted a controling influence upon the framers of the laws of this country, I have very respectfully to inquire, if they have ever had any voice in the passage of laws affecting the interests of other foreigners, and particularly whether they have ever had any thing to do in the measures adopted by your government for the prevention of the introduction of the Catholic religion into the country. And whether in the treatment which as been shown to any subject of the government of France, they have directly or indirectly recommended the course pursued by your government, and also whether in the attempts made under your authority to suppress the public exercise of the Roman Catholic religion on the part of your own subjects they have countenanced those attempts. If they have in any of these respects controled the action of your government, will you be pleased to inform me very explicitly in what manner and to what extent. An early reply will be a favour.

With the highest considerations, I have the honour to be, Your majesty's most obt. servt.,

P. A. BRINSMADE,
United States Consul.

To His Majesty, Kamehameha I I I.,
King of the Sandwich Islands.

THE KING TO THE UNITED STATES CONSUL.

TRANSLATION.

Kawwila House, present residence of the King of Hawaii, Oct, 28, 1839.

My respects to you, the American Consul.

I have received your letter asking questions respecting the American missionaries, supposed by some to regulate the acts of my government under me; I, together with the chiefs under me, now clearly declare to you, that we do not see any thing in which your questions are applicable to the American missionaries. From the time the missionaries first arrived, they have asked liberty to dwell in these Islands. Communicating instruction in letters, and delivering the word of God has been their business.

They were hesitatingly permitted to remain by the chiefs of that time, because they were said to be about to take away the country. We exercised forbearance, however, and protected all the missionaries, and as they frequently arrived in this country, we permitted them to remain in this kingdom because they asked it, and when we saw the excellence of their labors, then some of the chiefs and people turned to them in order to be instructed in letters, for those things were in our opinion really true.

When the priests of the Romish religion landed at these islands, they did not first make known to us their desire to dwell on the islands, and also their business. There was not a clear understanding with this Company of priests as there was with that; because they landed in the country secretly without Kaahumanu's hearing any thing about their remaining here.

When the number of the followers of the Romish religion became considerable, certain captains of whaleships told Kahumanu of the evil of this way, and thus capt. D....informed me of a great destruction in Britain in ancient time, and that his ancestors died in that slaughter, and he thought a like work would soon be done here. That was the company who informed us of the evil of the Romish religion. and also a certain French man of war and a certain British man of war approved of what we did.

Inasmuch as I do not know of the American missionaries having had any thing to do in my business with my chiefs, I have therefore inquirred of them, the chiefs, and they say, no, in the same manner as I now say, no, to you.

Some of them however have told me of having known certain things done by certain missionaries, viz., what Mr. Bingham said to Kaahumanu, "I have seen some people made to serve at hard labor on account of their having worshipped according to the Romish religion. Whose thought is that?" Kaahumanu said to him, "Mine." Then he that spake to her objected quickly, saying, "It is not proper for you to do thus, for you have no law that will apply." When he said that, then Kaahumanu immediately replied to him with great strength. "The law respecting idolatry; for their worship is like that which we have forsaken." Mr. Clark also, and Mr. Chamberlain spoke to Kinau while Kaahumanu was yet alive, and objected to said conduct, and afterwards Dr. Judd. And at a certain time Mr. Bingham and Mr. Bishop disputed strongly with Kinau on account of the wrong of punishing those of the Romish religion.

And now in Kekauluohi's time Mr. Richards disputed strongly with Kaahuanaoa, urging the entire abolition of that thing, and that kindness should be bestowed on them, that they might be pleased, giving them also an instructor to teach them the right way; and thus also he said to Kekauluohi and to me.

And afterwards when Mr. Bingham heard by Mr. Hooper that certain women were confined in irons at the fort he went immediately and made known to Kekuanaoa the wickedness of their confinement for that thing, and when Kekuanaoa heard it, he immediately sent a man, and afterwards went himself to the fort to set the prisoners free, for their confinement was not by order of the chiefs.

Should it be said by accusers that the American missionaries are the authors, of one law of the kingdom, the law respecting the sale of rum, or if not, that they have urged it strongly, I would say, a number of captains of whole ships commenced that thing, thousands of my own people supported them, and when my chiefs saw that it was a good thing, they requested me to do according to the petition of that company, and when I saw that it was really an excellent thing, then I chose that as a rule of my kingdom.

But that thing which you speak to me of, that they act with us, or overrule our acts, we deny it, it is not so.

We think that perhaps these are their real crimes:

Their teaching us knowledge. Their living with us, and sometime translating between us and foreigners. Their not taking the sword into their hand and saying to us with power, stop, punish not the worshippers in the Romish religion.

But, to stand at variance with, and to confine that company, they have never spoken like that since the time of Kaahumanu I. down to the time that the Romish priest was confined on board the Europa.

I think, perhaps, these things are not clear to you; it would perhaps be proper, therefore, that the American missionaries should be examined before you and commodore Read, and us also.

Thus I have written you with respect,

(Signed) KAMEHAMEHA III.

REPORT FROM THE GOVERNOR. &c.

THE commissioner, governor, and lieut. governor report, and looking up pray for the imperial glance.

Being at the Tiger's mouth, we expelled the lawless English foreigners to Hong kong, in order that the root (of evil) might be for ever extirpated and the ships of other nations return and trade in Macoa, and obtain large profits. Now having been expelled they should droop their heads and depress their hearts; but even now their hearts are not dead, and they still cherish the thought by means of wood of catching fish (or, climbing a tree to catch fish.)

In the 5th moon an English boat was spying, about the Tiger's mouth, and was fired upon by *Wangchun's* cruizer, which killed more than ten men, all the rest escaped. (This *sanpan* was the sch. Black Joke, attacked on the night of the 24th of August, or the 16th of the 7th moon).

Afterwards the ships of Daniell and Towns, of the same nation, were obedient to the laws, and acted with sincerity without selfishness, and they were permitted to go to Whampoa there to anchor and trade. The rest of the (English) ships seeing that those two were reverently obedient, also repented of their errors, and earnestly requested permission to enter the port. For what cause, then, did two *sanpans* (the Volage and Hyacinth) on the 26th of the 9th moon (a mistake of the transcriber the junks attacked H. M. ships on the 28th of the 9th moon) dare to approach the *Tiger's mouth*? when they were subjected to admiral Kwan's fire, which killed several men; the survivors should have fled for their lives—how could they presume to return the fire! This was like dashing eggs against the stones.—As the admiral was sitting in his cabin he was wounded by a splinter on the face, and some soldiers missed their footing and fell overboard; of these, four were drowned.

The admiral removed to another war junk, placed himself by the mainmast and encouraged his troops by his gestures, and confident in himself he shrank not from the toilsome labour: really he has added to the lustre of his honorable name. Again the guns were fired, and of the English foreigners several tens were killed. Hereafter, the English foreigners will not presume to look spying about the *Tiger's mouth*. Both the admiral *Kwan*, and captain *Wangchung* are deserving of praise for their valorous daring. We look to the emperor for increase of favour and substantial compassion, by which encouragement and rewards will be shown.

The following imperial edict in reply has been received.

"The admiral placed himself by the mast, nor did he shrink from the toilsome labour: this is the conduct of the ancient heroes. I confer upon him the rank of a *Patooloo*, and captain Wang I promoted to be an admiral. Let substantial compassion be conferred upon the troops in accordance with the regulations, thus manifesting encouragement and rewards. *Respect this*.—(19th year, 9th moon, 26th day.—1st of Nov. date of report made from the *Tiger's* mouth.) This date must be an error of the transcriber: it should be the 28th of the moon, on the 3rd of November.

Under other circumstances the following decree of the general Congress of Peru would be a document of some interest, but it is not now necessary for us to remark upon the commercial follies of a young republic when we are engaged with those of the most ancient empire of the world.

Macao, 10th April, 1840.

Sir,—I am directed by the chief superintendent to forward you for the information of the mercantile community, the copy of a despatch and a newspaper yesterday received from her majesty's charge d'affairs in Peru. I have the honor to be Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

To the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce
&c. &c. &c.

H. M. LEGATION,
Lima, 21st January, 1840.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, a copy of the 70th number of the official Gazette, of Peru in which is registered, a law issued on the 21st of Nov. by the congress assembled at Huancayo, directing the formation of a company under the denomination of the "Asiatic Company" to be composed exclusively of citizens of Peru.

In the 3d Article of this law it is declared that, national interests by securing to Peruvian the the object of this company will be to favour citizens exclusively the benefit of the direct trade of Peru with Asia and the Philippine Islands.

And by 5th clause, all importations of the raw and manufactured articles of the places specified in the 3rd clause of this law, that are not made in vessels belonging to the company, are prohibited: a prohibition which is directed to come into operation eight months after the publication of the law; the which took place on the 14th ult.

Time and with it experience will probably prove to the Peruvian nation the impolicy and inexpedience of this so called protection thereto accorded by its chief Peruvian rulers.

I, in the meantime, am using my best endeavours to prevent the law coming into practical operation so far as it effects importations, on British account, of the raw and manufactured acticles of Asia and the Phillipine Islands till after the expiration of at least ten months from the date of its publication.

The present is the first opportunity since the publication of this law that has offered of transmitting it, in copy to you; for although two vessels have since that time sailed from Callao to China, their consignees and masters would not allow of their conveying any but their own correspondence.

I shall feel obliged by your acquainting me with the day on which you may receive this despatch.

I have the honor to be, Sir.

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) BELFORD HINTON WILSON.
Charge d' Affaires.

True copy EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer, to the Superintendents.

To Her Majesty's Superintendent, &c. &c. &c. China.

The General Congress of Peru has decreed the following:

1.—That it is the duty of a nation to promote by the most efficacious means the Public Wealth.

2.—That as one of those means the national commerce merits particular attention.

3.—That in its actual decayed state, the native Merchants cannot undertake such lucrative speculations as are required to form large capitals without being protected and assisted in their enterprizes.

4.—That the privileges now conceded with this object are in conformity with the principles which serve as a base to our political system, the adoption of which by great nations, has been the foundation of their present opulence. It is therefore decreed.

1.—A company shall be formed under the title of the Asiatic company with a capital of drs. 500,000—to be divided in shares of drs. 500 each, which shall be open to the public.

2.—No individual can have more than ten shares during the first year; but, that term being expired, and the whole of the shares of the company not having been taken up, any of the shareholders will be allowed to purchase the number of shares they desire.

3.—The object of this company will be to favor the national interests, causing a direct traffic between Asia, the Phillipine Islands, and Peru.

4.—The citizens of Peru only can be share holders of this company.

5.—For the term of fifteen years all importations of Raw or Manufactured merchandize is prohibited from the places expressed in article No. 3. unless said importations are made in vessels belonging to the company. This prohibition to take effect in eight months from the publication of the present law.

6.—When a sufficient capital is obtained for the commencement of this enterprize, the first expedition shall be gone into, the company having previously produced to the executive government the necessary documents in proof of competent capital.

7.—Foreign vessels can only be made use of by the company in cases of necessity, and with permission from the government.

8.—The properties of the company will be exempted from the public service.

9.—Foreigners cannot, on any account, become shareholders.

10.—The company will form its laws, and these having previously been passed by the counsel of the state, will be approved of by the government.

Let notice of this be given to the executive that this law may be fulfilled, published, and circulated.

Given in the Sessions Hall of the Congress at Huancayo, the 21st November, 1839.

LUCAS PELLICER, President.
SERVASIO ALVAREZ, } Deputy
AUGUSTIN GALIANO, } Secretaries.

To the Sec. for home affairs. In fulfilment of the above, let it be published and circulated.

AUGUSTIN GAMARA.

SINGAPORE.

(*From the Calcutta Englishman, July* 14.)

We have intelligence from Singapore by the *Governor Doherty*. The papers come down to the 18th ultimo, but our letters extend to the 21st June. It appears the Admiral had arrived, and had commenced operations after the fashion we anticipated. Extracts from the letters and papers are annexed:—

Singapore, 20th June.—'We take advantage of the sailing of the *Governor Doherty* for your port to give you a few lines on the state of markets, &c. here.

Admiral Elliot in the *Melville*, 74, arrived here from the Cape on the 16th instant, he was accompanied by the *Blonde*, 44, and *Pylades*, 16, they all sailed for China on the 18th. The *Blenheim*, 74, *Pique* 44, and two 18-gun Brigs are now hourly expected. We have no arrivals from China, since the *Water Witch*, and the *Governor Doherty* is the last vessel from your quarter, excepting the Steamer *Enterprise*. During the last three weeks upwards of fourteen hundred chests of Opium have arrived here, about two-thirds of which have got rid of amongst the Chinese dealers, and parties shipping to China per *Kitty*. For the present the demand is over, but the first vessel for China will cause a stir again, parties are offering today for small lots Drs. 295 for Patna, and Drs. 268 and 270 for Benares. The Company has ceased drawing on Calcutta, and private bills are scarce at 200. Bills on England are also getting scarce, the last sales were at 4s. 7d. for navy, and 4s. 9d. for 6 months' sight bills. Shipping is considerably more plentiful than it was ten days ago, and we dare say a few vessels may go on to Calcutta in search of homeward freights.'

Singapore, 21st June.—'The Admiral arrived on Tuesday last from Cape with H. M. Ships *Melville*, *Blonde* and *Pylades*, and went on the next day. He was said to be in a great gale at the Commodore having gone before, but we should probably have known nothing of his intentions had it not been by *accident*. While he was coming to anchor, one of the Junks was going out; a signal was made to the *Blonde*, *to chase*, and in an hour the poor devil came back in tow of the 44-gun Frigate, and all the others had parties of marines put on board of them: they were released next day on the representation of the Governor and others; in fact they have been told by Commodore Bremer that no one would interfere with them, but this opens our eyes to what is the course to be pursued in China, and led to a great deal of talk. I hear from good authority that the Admiral said his orders extended to the carrying out the old system of sink, burn, and destroy all under the enemies' flag and when there is so much prize money to be got, and at so easy a rate there is no fear but that such orders will be well attended to. This will lead to a stoppage of the opium trade for some time. We are looking hourly for the other Men-of-War, who were reported to be close behind the Admiral, viz.

Blenheim, *Pique*, and *Inconstant* from England, *Modeste* and *Colombine* from the Cape, and two gun brigs from the Brazil station.'

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

On Tuesday forenoon H. M. Sloop of War *Pylades* anchored in the roads from the Cape the 27th April, announcing the approach of the *Melville*, (74) bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon'ble G. Elliot, Captain the Hon'ble R. Dundas, which entered the harbour in the course of the same day, followed by H. M. Frigate *Blonde*, (42) commanded by Thos. Bourchier, Esquire, both having left the Cape on the 30th April.

On the following day the Admiral landed under the salute due to his rank, as Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces to the eastward of the Cape; and we understand this important portion of the expedition will move forward in the course of to-day.

We are informed that Admiral Elliot received notification of his appointment to succeed the lamented Sir Frederick Maitland, only three days before he left the Cape during which interval the *Melville* made up her full war compliment of men, made every requisite addition to her ammunition, &c., and took in the necessary supply of stores and provision.—*Singapore Free Press, June* 18.

SINGAPORE PRICE CURRENT, JUNE 18.

EASTERN ARTICLES.

GRAIN, RICE.—Has advanced a little—and Siam White has been sold at Sp. Dlrs. 60 to 63. A few bags of Bengal have been sold at Sp. Dlrs. 2¼ per bag. Wheat.—Large supplies and sales have been made at Sp. Dlrs. 3¼ and 3½ per bag. Gram.—Well supplied and retailing quotations.

ORES AND METALS.—Antimony Ore.—None, and in no demand. Gold Dust.—Pahang is in demand at Sp. Dlrs. 27¼ to Sp. Dlrs. 27½, at which purchases have been made. Tin.—Straits has been bought at Sp. Dlrs. 16 to 16¼ per picul during the week.

COTTON GOODS.—Bengal and Madras Piece Goods.—Some inquiry for Bengal chintzes, but we have heard of no transactions.

OPIUM. Bengal.—A few chests of Benares have been imported from Penang during the week. After the arrival of the steamer *Enterprize* on the 11th instant, with accounts of a further rise in Calcutta, holders became more firm, and Patna has since been sold at Sp. Dlrs. 290, 295, and 300, and Benares at Sp. Dlrs. 268 to 275 per chest, which are about the present rates, but the demand is dull, and the stock still considerable, although the small junks must have taken much more than was expected. Malwa.—The *Young Queen* brought a few chests for this market which have been sold at Sp. Dlrs. 415 per chest. Further supplies of Malwa are daily expected by the *Makmoodie*, which left Bombay for this and China before the *Young Queen*.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Arrack.—Large arrivals from Java and no demand, at Sp. Dlrs. 20 per half leaguer, at which there are sellers. Camphor, China.—None and much wanted. Cassia Lignea. Last sale Sp. Dlrs. 11 per picul. Little in the market. Coffee—None in first hands we believe—last sale of Camphor at Sp. Dlrs. 8½ per picul. Cotton.—Little or no demand—the Junks being supplied. Cubebs—are saleable at Sp. Dlrs. 9 per picul. Cutch—Last sales were at Sp. Dlrs. 3½, which holders now refuse. Gambier—has been sold at Sp. Dlrs. 2-30 to 3¾ per picul, during the week.—Gunny Bags.—Well supplied—and only saleable by retail at Sp. Dlrs. 7½ per 100. Hides, Buffaloe.—In demand at Sp. Dlrs. 4 to 4¼ per picul. Rattans—are still dull at quotations. Sago.—Pearl, in demand at Sp. Dlrs. 2-20 to 2-30 and Flour at about same rate. Salta petre.—Stock reduced to a very few bags, and small supply of good would likely bring quotations. Sapan-wood.—Siam and Manila roots have been sold at Sp. Dlrs. 1½ per picul. Raw Silk.—Only a few chests of very inferior in the market—good No. 3 Canton is wanted at quotations. Spices.—1st sort—Bencoolen—Nutmegs and Mace have been sold at Sp. Dlrs. 100 and 2nds. at Sp. Dlrs. 80 per picul. Black Pepper. Rhio and Singapore—have been sold at Sp. Dlrs. 5-10 and Soosoo and Delhi at Sp. Dlrs. 27½ per picul. White has been sold at Sp. Dlrs. 12½. and Long at Sp. Dlrs. 6 to 6½ per picul. Stick lac is still in no demand. Segars.—Manila 4 superiors are selling, in a few boxes at a time at Sp. Dlrs. 8 per 1, 000, Sugar.—Some small parcels of Siam have been imported during the week, but we have not heard of any sales. Junk Tea.—The market is nearly bare. Tortoise-shell.—Some small parcels of inferior offering

EXCHANGES. On London.—Private Bills at 6 months' sight have been sold at 4s. 9d. On Calcutta.—The Treasury is closed, and Private Bills are scarce at 220.

FREIGHTS. To London.—The *John Knox* is despatched this-day for London. The *Geo. Fyfe*, *Layton*, *City of Adelaide* and *Sophia* are loading for London. The *Westminster*, from N. S. Wales and Batavia, has arrived in search of freight.

During the week the Ariel has arrived from Siam with letters from Bankok to the 12th ultimo, which do not however supply any intelligence of importance in addition to what we last laid before our readers from the same quarter. The China junks were all on the eve of departure for different ports of the empire, appearing to believe they would not be meddled with if they did not go to Canton.

The market for Piece Goods was very low, and the junks from this port were selling at extremely reduced rates. The market was rather bare of produce, with no alteration in previous rates. The king has laid up one of his vessels, the Victory, in ordinary, having found her rather a losing concern and too large for a merchantman trading between this and Siam, and it was expected he would do the same with the Caledonia.—*Ibid.*

PENANG.

SUPPLY OF TREASURE.

We are happy to announce that *Diana* has brought the much desired and anxiously looked for auxiliary to the public treasury of this Station (nearly drained on account of the disbursements for the China Expedition) amounting to about two lakhs and a half of Company's Rupees.—As the public establishments will for some time be necessarily paid in this coin, we hope *ad-interim* to receive the ideas of correspondents in regard to its present relative value with the Spanish Dollar in this market, compared with the loss of exchange that it is to be received at.—*Gazette, June* 20.

THE GOVERNOR.

The Steamer *Diana* started at day light yesterday morning, on her return to Singapore, and it is said will immediately convey the Honorable the Governor to this Station, and will afterwards be at the disposal of the Honorable the Recorder for circuit down the Straits.—*Ibid.*

CHINA EXPEDITION.

Private accounts from Singapore by the Governor Doherty mention, that H. M. Ship Melville, bearing the flag of H. E. Rear Admiral the Hon'ble George Elliot, C. B., with the Blonde and Pylades in company, reached that station from the Cape of Good Hope on the 16th instant, and sailed two days afterwards for China. H. M. Ships Minden 74, the Modeste 18, and five Frigates (names not ascertained) in addition to several Gun Brigs, were hourly expected from England to join the Naval force proceeding on the Expedition. The Admiral, we perceive from an article in the *Free Press* which has been transferred into our columns, had seized a Chinese Junk as she was sailing out of Singapore on her way to the province of Amoose, and detained three others that were then in the roads partly laden for the same destination, but which were all subsequently released under the circumstances stated by our contemporary. As soon as the intelligence of these proceedings reached this Settlement, though unconfirmed by any official document, or the receipt of the public organ of Singapore (the *Free Press*) the Chinese shippers of goods for and passengers proceeding to Macao in the Portuguese Brig Semplecia, now loading in the harbour, took the alarm, and such were their fears of inevitable loss and utter ruin, that offers were made to Captain Almeida, either to purchase their shipments at a discount payable to their friends in China, or to re-land the whole with a forfeiture of half freight. Fortunately, however, the *Free Press* of the 18th reached us in good time, and by explaining the contents of the article we have alluded to, the fears of our Chinese friends were allayed, and their annual remittances go on as originally intended.—*Gazette, June* 27.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS FROM EUROPE.

Cotton Manufactures.—There have been no importations since our last, and the only sales we hear of, are those undermentioned. The demand is declining.

200 pieces Grey Cambrics, at 3-20s. per piece.
300 ditto....do. Maddapolams at 2-45s. per do.
400 ditto....do. Domestics at 68s. and 69 per corge.
200 ditto Bleached Maddapollams at 35s. per do.

Grey Longcloths.—Fair inquiry.

Maddapollams.—Middling qualities inquired after and transactions reported.

Cambrics.—Inquiries for coarse qualities continue. A sale noticed.

Turkey Red Cloth.—Stout and good colours inquired after and stocks low.

Handkerchiefs.—We hear of no transactions this week, though the demand continues.

Chindies.—Inquired for, but we hear of no sales.

Salendangs.—Saleable at quotations.

Sasongs.—In moderate inquiry.

Twist Grey Mule.—The demand is now limited and dull, and only low rates offered.

Woollens, Spanish Stripes.—We are not aware of any sales this week.

Metals, Iron.—We are not informed of any extensive transactions since our last.

Lead Pig.—Limited inquiry.

Ditto Sheet.—Occasional demand.

Copper Sheathing.—Scarce and much wanted.

Muskets.—Continue in demand, though the market is well supplied, and we hear of no sales since our last.

Brandy.—Common quantity much wanted. Finer descriptions scarce with good inquiry.

Wines and Beer.—Retailing at quotations. Good ripe Beer much wanted.

Oilman's Stores.—Getting scarce.

Confectionary.—Well supplied.

Bottles and Corks.—Market supplied.

IMPORTS FROM BENGAL, SUMATRA, THE PENINSULA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES.

Beetlenut.—Small importations since our last, and rather extensive exportations to Rangoon and Arrakan.

Pepper.—About 1800 piculs have been imported during the week, and we hear of purchases of about 1200 piculs at from 4-92½ to Drs. 5 and Drs. 5 12½ per picul.

Ditto White.—No transactions are reported this week.

Tin.—Continues to rise, and we hear of purchases of about 120 piculs at Drs. 16-12. per picul.

Rattans.—The importations are trifling this week, and no purchases are reported. We learn, however, that shipments are being made for the Calcutta market by the vessels now in the harbour for that port.

Opium.—Sales are reported of 2 chests Benares at drs. 288 in barter for tea and of 5 chests at drs. 275 and drs. 280 per chest cash.

Cutch.—A sale of 270 piculs is noticed at drs. 3-50 per picul.

Piece Goods.—We hear of sales of 20 corges Brown Punjum at drs. 60 per corge.

Gunny Bags.—Scarce and in demand.

Grain Rice.—Small importations. We learn of a sale of 500 bags Ballam at drs. 2 per bag.

Wheat.—No transactions are reported this week. The market is pretty well supplied.

Gram.—Retailing at quotations.

Exchanges.—Calcutta and English Bills offering, but no transactions are reported. Government Treasury closed.—*Ibid.*

MALACCA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The H. C. Steamer *Diana* arrived on Monday last from Singapore, which place she left the day preceding, and sailed for Penang the same evening.

Since our last week's issue the channel has been literally covered with ships, apparently proceeding on to Singapore or China. We observe very often, during the course of one day, no less than from seven to eight ships passing. We think it is about the time that the Cape and English portions of the Squadron for China were expected to reach the Straits.

On Monday last the Ship *Marion*, which was to have brought over the Staff of the Expedition, in passing up channel, had a telegraphic communication with this Station. She must have been one of those vessels that experienced the effects of the gale in the Bay, as she appeared to be under a jury fore-top-mast. It must also have been the tail-end of the same gale that the *Madagascar* encountered, and which appears to have reached as far as the latitude of *Acheen-head*.—We understand that several vessels proceeding on to Madras, Calcutta and Ceylon, from the Straits, had been compelled to bear up for different ports, and a few had put back into Penang.—*Malacca Weekly Register, May* 28.

THE STEAMER DIANA.

We hear it confidently reported, that the Steamer *Diana*, as soon as the arrival of another Steamer from Bengal to replace her will allow of its being done, will be presented to the King of Cochin China. We wish his Cochin Chinese Majesty joy of his fine present; which, we fear, will be of little use or service to him. The *Diana*, from her inefficiency of speed, is little better than a tub at present, hence she is hardly worth the taking. But "fine Sprats are generally used to catch large Whales."—*Ibid.*

DETENTION OF THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

We learn by a private letter received from Singapore on Friday last, that orders had reached that Settlement from the Supreme Government, brought by the Steamer *Queen* in the short run of eight days from Calcutta, countermanding the order for the departure of the Expedition for China, (which our readers may remember was to have taken place last week), until the arrival of the May Mail from England. The consequence of which is, that Singapore continues to be a scene of bustle and fine sights, and these of a stirring nature, viz., the parading of the troops on shore, the performances of

the various military bands, and all the etceteras of the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war."—*Ibid.*

AMMUNITION FOR THE CHINA ARMAMENT.

We can hardly give credence to the report which some malicious persons, no doubt from interested motives, are circulating. It is, that the portion of the ammunition for the use of the Expedition which was to have been supplied from Madras has been left behind, and places the trip of the Steamer *Diana*, which vessel arrived here from Singapore on Monday last, to this account. We know that a demand *has* been made upon the Ordnance Stores here for a very large supply of ammunition, on the day of her arrival, including several thousand feet of tin, and several hundred yards of serge. We have been informed, that the Indents will clear the arsenal "clean slick" out as brother Jonathan says. Should this really be the case, we think it a most unaccountable remissness, and will, deservedly, draw down a severe reprimand from the Supreme Government. We trust, however, for the honor of the Madrassees, that the rumour is unfounded, which we must confess we should be sorry to find true, in consequence of an inkling of partiality to that branch of the Indian Army. The *Diana* left the same evening for Penang, with, as we understand, a similar Indent on the Ordnance Department at that Station.—*Ibid.*

AMMUNITION FOR THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

The Steamer *Diana*, which we mentioned in our [illegible] of the 28th ultimo as having proceeded to [illegible]g with a large Indent on the Ordnance Depart- returned to Port on Thursday evening last. as been unsuccessful in obtaining the required in consequence of the ammunition having ntly surveyed, and condemned as unfit for She was, however, enabled to procure es at this Settlement, some fifty thou- ut from all that we can learn, it ap- ammunition supplied from the Arsenal on of the same Indent that has been Penang. The Steamer left this for Friday morning.—*Weekly Register,*

E IN HONOR OF THE QUEEN'S NUPTIALS.

We perceive by the *Pinang Gazette* of the 30th ultimo, that a Royal Salute in honor of the Queen's Marriage had been fired at that Settlement on the Thursday preceding. It is strange that no such ceremony has been observed at Malacca.—*Ibid.*

SAILING OF THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Such portion of the expedition as had congregated at Singapore, left that Settlement on Saturday morning the 30th ultimo, for its destination. It had been first given out, that the armament was to have sailed on a much earlier day, but it was subsequently stated, that orders had been received for its detention until the arrival of the April Mail, which will probably be brought on either by the Steamer *Zenobia* or *Sesostris* (daily expected to arrive,) from Bombay, or by the Steamer *Enterprize* from Calcutta. It now seems, however, that all our Quidnuncs were at fault; altho' well informed persons were of opinion, that it would wait the arrival of Admiral Elliot from the Cape, who, as this, must be in these Seas. The Calcutta Journals had also given out, as the reason of the *Wellesley* having proceeded to the Eastward without the Commodore, Sir James Gordon Bremmer, that it was in consequence of the gallant officer intending to go on to port Essington in New South Wales. It now happens that he will be second in command under the Admiral; although at present, as senior naval officer, he has taken the command of that portion of the squadron that has sailed for China. We some time ago published the official announcement by which Colonels Oglander's and Bartley's Brevet rank were cancelled, to enable them to join their respective Regiments proceeding on this service, because the command of the Force was to be intrusted to an Officer who had never obtained local rank, but who was senior to either of them. This Officer, therefore, must be Colonel Burrel of H. M., 18th. or Royal Irish, which, our readers may recollect, we were the first to announce as having been appointed to the command. We have not learned whether Colonel Burrel arrived at Singapore or not before the sailing of the first division of the Expedition; but a vessel from Ceylon, having on board a part of the 18th, past up channel on Friday last. We believe she was boarded by an Officer from this Settlement, although we have not as yet obtained any particulars. Our Singapore correspondents represent the sailing of the armament as a "spirit stirring and gallant sight;" and that thousands of spectators lined the shores, and every other available space, to witness its departure; whilst several aquatick adventurers accompanied it for a short distance. The Chinese Inhabitants, however, were anxious to show by their sneers, the feelings of contempt with which they beheld so insignificant a force proceeding to China for the avowed purpose of humbling their celestial brothers and compatriots.—*Ibid.*

WAR WITH CHINA.

"Thus, then, the die is cast—the war has commenced in good earnest—the sword is drawn, and scabbard thrown away," are the emphatic words article from Blackwood's Magazine for March, we transferred to our columns last week. s have been the opinions of the Journals both a and in England regarding the policy of this Each writer has given to his article a coloring liarly his own. Party views and party feelings e tended to impart an interest to the subject, ich it was not without possessing intrinsically. pirits from the vasty deep' of periodical warfare have been conjured up, and all have arranged themselves in battle array ready for the fight.—There is, however, one feature peculiar to this discussion:—one point on which all agree, whether he be Whig or Tory, Conservative or Radical, Advocate for, or against, the Opium Trade. It is, that the overbearing insolence of the Chinese, and their systematic insults and oppressions during a long series of years, coupled with their recent acts, have shown the necessity that exists for humbling their pride and conceit.

The time so long predicted by the Chinese Soothsayers has, we trust, at length arrived, when a "foreign woman," the Queen of Imperial England, shall abase the proud and rampant ignorance of the celestial Dragon; when the revolution of events shall, perforce, drag within the magic circle of Western diplomacy a sixth of the human race. Never, since the days of the field of Waterloo, has a question involved such mighty interests or attracted greater attention. The fate of the largest Empire under heaven is placed at issue on so trifling a cause as the sensual appetites of a few of its subjects, and the growth of a narcotic weed.—The rise and falls of empires and of states have kept pace with the world's age; and the diurnal evolutions of the heavenly bodies are typical of all sublunary things below. Can we, therefore, suppose an exception in favour of this people? China has no contemporary existence with any kingdom of the earth. Surpassing each in its extent and population as it does in its stability, it has hitherto preserved the integrity of its dominions from European invasion. But the mighty fabric already totters to its base. Thro' the dim vista of futurity are darkly shadowed forth the things that are to be; and the year 1841 may witness the bursting of those barriers, behind which this empire is ensconced, and the thundering of British cannon within the walls of the imperial City of Peking; whilst the tide of civilization and learning, long nurtured in the West, shall doubtlessly roll backward from Europe to the East. Whether or not the present events have been foreseen in China, we have no positive information; but there is every reason for supposing, that she has been long endeavouring to form alliances with those states on our Indian frontier. We would not be surprised should an inroad from the mountains of Nepaul be made into the plains of Hindoostan, whilst simultaneous torrents should pour in from Burmah, and from certain other refractory states bordering on, or within, our boundaries, for the purpose of distracting our attention.

The seeds of discord and rebellion, which it is manifestly the intention of the present armament, as far as we can learn, to engender within the dominions of the Emperor of China, may germinate in our own Indian possessions; and the smouldering embers of convulsion now apparent in the kingdom of Han, may wrap the Asiatic continent in one wide blaze from the mountains of the Hindoo Koosh to Cape Cormorin. We are far, however, from wishing that such may be the case. We are no Merlins in Prophecy; but are merely supposing a possible event: one with in the bounds of human probabilities. That those who are placed to watch over the interests of our Indian dominions are sufficiently alive to the hidden dangers and intriguesthat beset us on every side, wehave not the least doubt. We have a guarantee of the fact in the results of the Kurnool affray and the Affghanistan war, as well as in the affair of Herat. It only behoves us to be more watchful, and not be caught dozing at our post. Russia is at work on every side around us. She has hitherto been foiled in all her schemes of acquisition at our expence. We met her in the Court of Persia, and found her also among the states of central Asia. We traced her in the boundary question, and caught her tripping in Canada. We again find her in Turkey and in Egypt, and, recently, have discovered her at work among the Chartists on our own domestic hearths. We shall meet her in China, where she as apparently anticipated us; and, through her means, the China affair may turn out not so easy for our success as we have all along premised. The Road to British India thro' *Roodtan* and *Nepaul* will not prove as difficult, as a march through the barbarous states to conclude at Calcutta, may be so chimerical and visionary as would at first sight appear.—*Ibid.*

BATAVIA.

By the arrival of the Westminster from Batavia, we have received Java Courante from the 23rd May to the 6th instant, from which we give the following Anjer Shipping Report:—

May 18. H. N. M. Schooner Zephyr, Clyver, from Batavia for Padang with troops.

23. American ship Panama, Benjamin, from New York, 23d February, for China.

25. British ship John Dugdale, McGowan, from Singapore 11th May, for London; British ship Aden, Ponsonby, from China, for Cowes.

26. British ship James Matheson, Millward, from Singapore 12th May, for London.

29. British ship Sophia, Wm. John, from Sydney; 12th April, for Singapore.

31. French ship Rose, P. Costly, for Havre, 12th February, for Manila with 10 passengers.

Private letters from Batavia of 6th instant, state that business generally continued very dull. In Piece Goods there was nothing doing and little prospect of improvement. In produce—Sugars were quite neglected, and no purchases for shipment to Europe were being made. Coffee continued to rise—Samarang had been sold at *f* 40, and it was expected that the next lot offering would bring *f* 42 per picul. Padang was much wanted and *f* 32 *a* 33 would be given for the first arrivals, contracts deliverable in a month having been made at *f* 31, each in advance. Arrack was very scarce and first sort in demand at *f* 85 per league. Gin had been bought at *f* 11½ per case for shipment to Singapore. Exchange was failing; *f* 12½ was the last transaction, but it was not expected to go below *f* 12⅛ for some time. There were no vessels loading at Batavia for Europe. The Columbine at Batavia, the Earl of Eldon at Samarang, Planter, Wilmot and Woodbridge at Sourabaya were all loading for Sydney, food being again scarce and high there. Nothing was further known regarding the rumoured public sales of produce.

The Dutch barque Blora and Hamb, bark George Henrick were under despatch for Singapore with large supplies of Arrack and Gin.

Since writing the above the George Henrick has arrived, also the Orixa from Liverpool.—*Free Press, June* 18.

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF NETHERLANDS INDIA.

Batavia papers received by the Westminster announce the decease of His Excellency Lieut. General De Eerens, Commander of the order of the Netherland Lion, Knight of William's Military Order of the third class, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor; Governor General of Netherlands India, and Commander of H. N. M. Land and Naval Forces Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. He expired on the evening of the 30th May last, at twenty minutes past 8 o'clock.

Count Van Hogendorn by the death of General De Eerens, becomes acting Governor-General of Netherlands India.

The same papers give the following brief outline of the life and services of his excellency:—

General De Eerens was one of the few that survived the memorable campaigns of Spain and Russia,—a veteran soldier who had obtained celebrity by his military achievements, and rose from grade to grade solely through the merit of his own actions. In later times in the capacity of director general of the war department, he gained the confidence of the King and of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick. During his administration the notorious Bonjal in Sumatra was taken by our arms, and tranquillity permanently restored in that island. In Celebes also, hostilities that had lasted for years were terminated by an honorable peace concluded with the state of Boni. In every other quarter tranquility and order were preserved.

Dominique Jacques De Eerens was born at Alkmaar on the 17th of March 1781, and when scarcely 17 years of age entered the Dutch Military service. After having been made an officer on the field of battle in December 1800, he was promoted in 1809 to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, Chief Esquire of the mounted body-guard of the King, was one of the great Dutch deputation to the Emperor of the French when the kingdom of Holland was incorporated with the Empire, and then entered the French service as *Chef debataillon*, with the rank of first Major of the 1st Regt. of the archers of the Imperial guard.

While in the French service he was made prisoner of war at Dantzic; and in 1814 he re-entered the service of Holland. In 1826 he was advanced to the rank of Lieut. General, then, Inspector of the Infantry, and General of division, and in 1829, to the post of Director-General of the war department.

His first campaigns were those of Holland in 1799, when he was wounded in the right thigh. His next, in Germany 1800 and 1801, where he secured a brother officer out of the hands of the enemy during a sally of the Austrian garrison from the citadel of Wurzbourg. His promotion from the rank of Cadet to Lieutenant on the field of battle was the reward of this achievement.

He was present in the different campaigns which distinguish the era from 1803 to 1815, in Spain, Portugal, Russia, and at the siege of Dantzic, in the course of which he received wounds in the left shoulder and in the chin. On a particular occasion (Oct. 1812) when the Cossacks made an attempt to carry off the Emperor, and had nearly taken him by surprise, they were driven back by a charge of the deceased. This gallant exploit obtained for him at Smolensk the post of Adjutant, and in Augnst 1813 that of Colonel. At the head of a squadron of French Chasseurs, and Polish Lancers, he took a redoubt by a sally during the siege of Dantzic, and drove the enemy back into their trenches.

He was afterwards employed by the King on special military missions, in one of which the Duke of Nassau, honored him with the gift of gold suff-box, with his initials in brilliants.

It was the express wish of the deceased that his fueral should take place in the most unostentatious manner, and accordingly on the 2d instant (June) his remains were deposited in the vaults in the Government Gardens at Buitenzorg, in a spot pointed out by himself, under the usual military salute.—*Ibid.*

MAULMAIN.

We are informed that active operations are going on at the Coal-mine at Mergui; the quantity as yet obtained, however, is not so great as was expected, on account of disappointments in some of the shafts which had been sunk. Another Coal-mine has been discovered on the Lan-ya river below Mergui; but it is feared, too distant to be profitably worked. Coal, too, has been found on the Tenessarim river, east of Tavoy; too little, however, is known of it, to pronounce an opinion as to the value of the discovery. Besides, it is supposed there would be difficulties in the way of transporting the coal, which would preclude the possibility of its competing with that at Mergui.—*Maulmain Chronicle, May* 27.

We learn from Rangoon that reports of the state of affairs at the Capital, as late as the 1st instant, had reached that place by boats coming down the river. There is a want of definiteness in these reports, but there is no doubt of an existing rebellion to the northward of Amarpoora, and that the malcontents are numerous. Even the Capital itself is we suspect of being stained with the spirit of disloyalty. The Pa-khan-meng-tha has been accused of conspiring with the rebels, and of course has been thrown into prison, while about thirty of his officials and servants have been questioned by torture to force disclosures from them. About twenty or thirty prisoners of the malcontents had been taken and sent into the City. The Royal forces which, as we have formerly mentioned, had been sent out to put down the insurgents, had not only not returned, but were being reinforced by detachments both of foot and horse sent from the Capital to join them. A small body of troops have been detached from Rangoon, and marched up the country. We may regard the main features of the above reports as worthy of some confidence, as they rest on the authority of men in the service of a Tseetkai, lately arrived at Rangoon from the Capital. It is indeed stated that two or three of the A twen-Woons (Privy Counsellors) are implicated in this affair. We may conclude, therefore, that a feeling of loyalty towards His Majesty is by no means so general, and that he is not so popular, as has been supposed. The acquiescence of many of the officers of state in the forcible transfer of the reins of Government to the hands of Tha-ra-wa-dee, was probable more apparent than cordial. Taken in the first instance by surprise, and being unprepared to act, they yielded to the force of circumstances. They might be reconciled, perhaps, to the downfall of the Meng-tha-gyee, but not to the deposition of the late king, or to his present condition of restraint.

Since the foregoing was put into the hands of the printer, we have received later accounts from Rangoon, which corroborate the above reports as to the principal facts to which they relate. It is further stated that the Pa-khan-meng-tha, (the king's second son,) who, as above mentioned, fell under suspicion of being in communication with the rebels and was imprisoned, was saved from punishment only by the intercession of his elder brother, the Pyee-meng, who became security for him. Three of the Privy Counsellors are said to have been executed for promoting the rebellion, and several other high officers of state are in confinement for the same imputed offence.

It is reported to us from different sources that the present Governor of Rangoon is to be superseded.—*Ibid.*

The H. C. Steamer *Enterprize*, came in on Sunday last, in 10 days from Calcutta, and left again on Monday for Singapore and China, having on board Mr. Maddock, Secretary to Government in the Political and Secret Department, proceeding to the Straits for the benefit of his health. It gives us great pleasure to state that Brigadier Hillier has returned to this station by this opportunity with health much improved.—*Ibid, June* 3.

By the *Enterprize* the portion of the overland mail of April 4th, for this place, was received, being 57 days from London. The position of public affairs remained without any important change. The preparations for the expedition to China do not seem to have proceeded with the most desirable despatch; the consequence will be that the India division of the forces must remain at the place of rendezvous in a state of important delay, and the most favourable season for going up the China Sea will have nearly passed away, before the whole united force can proceed to its ultimate destination.—*Ibid.*

We have no accounts this week from Rangoon, nor are there any reports as to the progress which either the royal or rebel party are making on the north of the capital. Of the commencement of the strife we have received some further particulars which seem to have a credible appearance. According to these it appears, that about the last of March, the King went out several miles to a favourite place, with 600 of his guards, to *rusticate* for a week or two. After having been there two or three days, he saw, with his spy-glass, at some distance, the town of Mat-ta-ra in flames, and shortly after, the governor of that town came in great haste and reported to his Majesty, that a body of insurgents had attacked the town, and in spite of all resistance had succeeded in plundering and destroying it. His Majesty with all speed returned to the City, but soon after the insurgents came on, attacked the royal guards who were left, killing a great number of them, taking 150 horses and 35 elephants. Five of the insurgents, however, were captured, and on examination stated that the insurrectionary force consisted of 3,000 Shans, joined by about 3,000 more of the Burmese troops, in all 6,000 strong. The Monay Bo-hmoo, being called upon for information, stated that he knew no more than the fact of the insurrection; the consequence was that he was dismissed from office, and his authority over the Shan tributaries transferred to Po-khan-meng, the King's second son. Eight thousand of the royal troops were immediately sent by land and water to put down the insurrection. On their reaching a place called Khatet-khyen-Toung, a placard was discovered upon a post, left by the insurgents, demanding the delivering up of the deposed king. The placard was sent to the Lwot-dau, on which orders were issued to some of the Shan Tsau-bwas, requiring their presence, who, however, were not forthcoming. It will have been seen by our readers, that, according to later reports from Rangoon, which had reached that place from the capital, and which we noticed in our two last numbers, the royal troops had not returned, and it was not known there whether they had been successful or not. If, as reported last week, there have been imprisonings and executions of some of the great men at Court, it may be inferred that the spirit of disaffection towards his Majesty has been nearer his person than at first was suspected. Our readers need not be told that implicit reliance cannot be placed on Burmese reports; but, that traitors had been found among the King's Privy Counsellors and had been executed, was generally and publicly spoken of as facts at Rangoon, when we last heard from that place, a circumstance which seems to give some colouringof truth to the report.—*Ibid.*

The reports from Amarapoora are that the new palace has been completed, and that the king, previously to taking his seat on the throne, caused his brother, the deposed monarch, to precede him, and then to transfer the throne to him in a formal manner. His Majesty is said to have been advised to this measure by his daughter. This princess is reported to be a great astrologer, and told her father, on the present occasion, that unless this formal transfer were made, his reign would be very short.

It is said that some circumstances have occurred which seem to implicate the deposed king in the insurrections, which has not yet been, that we have heard, put down by the royal troops. The fact is, we believe, that there is a spirit of disloyalty spreading abroad, and that the Shan tributary stated are especially infected with it—Or perhaps we ought rather to say that there is still too great a feeling of regard toward the old king, for the entire security and peace of the usurper, who, consequently must find some pretext for removing the former out of the way.

We had but just finished the above paragraph, when accounts from Rangoon, up to the 2d instant, having a more authentic shape than ordinary reports, were put into our hands. A few days previous to the date just mentioned, a boat had arrived from the Capital in ten days, bringing accounts that the following persons had been executed:—the old queen, (wife of the deposed king) her brother, Meng-tha-gyee and his daughter, and three other women. Besides these, seventeen officers of the old king had been executed, and a great many others of rank were in confinement, awaiting a similar fate. All these persons were suspected, or proved to be implicated in the designs of the malcontents. From the circumstance that nothing is said of the late king, we may infer that his brother has not yet removed him out of the way. According to Burmese custom the late Queen was trampled to death by an elephant. The whole number of executions that have occurred in consequence of the insurrection, are reported to be about ninety.

Of the rebel forces and their movements accounts are various, and of course none can be depended on. Some say the insurgents are dispersed; others that their condition is unbroken, and that they are not far from the Capital.

The King and Court, it is said, have their suspicions very strongly excited that the English are the instigators and encouragers of this outbreak. This circumstance seems to be corroborated by the fact that all the Post-Office packets and letters which were sent to Rangoon by the Schooner *Wave* from this place, a few days ago, contrary to the usual practice, were put into the hands of the Myo-Woon, and an application being made for them, he replied that he should consult with the Ye-Woon on the subject. After a detention of two or three days the letters were delivered up, and there is no evidence that the seals had been broken. The authorities probably took a list of letters, which was all they could venture to do at the time. The seizure of letters is an old trick of the Burmese, and as they may proceed to violating seals, should their suspicions continue, we would administer a word of caution to those who have correspondents in Burmah, to confine their communications strictly to matters that relate to the business in which they are engaged.

In further proof of how much the English and foreign traders are suspected of being in communication with insurgents, all letters sent by them from the Capital, before being despatched, or required to be read, sealed, and stamped by the state officer, who is the medium of communication between the resident foreigners and the Government.—*Maulmain Chronicle, June* 10.

We learn that H. M. S. *Childers* may be daily expected at this port from Calcutta. She will probably look in at Rangoon on her way, to intimate to Tharawaddee that he is not forgotten, but is still deemed worthy of some attention—*Ibid, June* 17.

The number of deaths among the European community, which have occurred here within a few days past is, we believe, quite unprecedented, yet there does not appear to be any disease unusually prevalent. In some instances, persons returning from the interior, where they have remained for some time among the jungles, have fallen victims to fever. The rains did not fairly set in until within the last week which is more than a month later than their commencement on this coast in former years. The quantity of rain which fell during the last season was considerably short of that of previous years, and there is every appearance of there being a diminished quantity during the present season. We are not aware, however, that these suspensions of the rains have had any influence on the salubrity of the climate, or on the general health of the population.—*Ibid.*

A report prevails in the bazaar that the King of Ava has put the finishing stroke to his usurpation of the throne by causing the death of his brother, the late occupant. It is not stated how the death of the late King was brought about, but he is said to have died in imprisonment either from grief at the destruction of his queen and her family, or from actual ill treatment or perhaps torture inflicted on him under the supposition of his being personally connected with the present rebellious disturbances in the north of Ava. Whatever may have been the cause of his death, the treatment of the body, as reported here, is curious. It is said to have been placed in a kind of large blacksmith's forge, and with the bellows playing upon it, there consumed to ashes, and these afterwards dispersed. Such is the report which

exists here on the subject, and there is perhaps nothing improbable on the face of it, as the imminent danger which the King seems to have lately undergone, must have roused all his passions and rendered him little scrupulous of the death or torture of his nearest relatives. Still, without some good confirmation of it, much credit should not be attached to the story, as these are times when Burmese imagination runs wild with regard to transactions at the Court and Capital, they having no "Times" or, "Court Journal" to speculate on the politics of the day or to inform them of the movements at Courts and who are the fortunate individuals that continue to figurgure there with their heads on their shoulder. —*Ibid.*

We give below such items of intelligence as we have been able to glean during the week, of the state of affairs in Burmah, but we are far from attaching much credit to them, or indeed to any thing that we have hitherto published on the subject, for it chiefly consists of reports current among the natives of the town, brought hither, we suppose, some from Rangoon, some from Bileng. Our Burmese population are naturally curious enough to learn what is going on in the "old country." and every arrival from Rangoon is assailed open-mouthed for news. Through such channels, the intelligence to be gained is something like the three black crows which a person was said to have brought up one day, and which were traced, after much enquiry, to "something as black as a crow."

With this preamble we may state that it is now doubted whether the late king has been put to death, though there is no doubt of his queen, her brother and a large number of persons of rank, male and female, having suffered. It is now affirmed that the rebels are dispersed, and that the royal troops sent out to meet them could find none, much in the same manner as the revolt in the neighbourhood of Rangoon, two years ago, came to an unaccountable end, without a single soul ever having been discovered with arms in his hands. Should this report prove true, will it not raise a strong suspicion that the whole has been got up for the purpose of getting rid, at one fell swoop, of a number of obnoxious individuals? In what country could it possibly happen, that a formidable rebellion should suddenly spring up, and suddenly be put down, without any one man having been found with arms in his hands?

One report states that they have discovered the whole affair to be nothing more than the excursion of a band of Dacoits sent by the English to molest them; This is truly the result of a pricking conscience. None but those who have played that trick themselves could possibly fancy that the English would take so much trouble as to organize a band of Dacoits. To what English this system of annoyance is ascribed, we know not, but suppose it must be to those of Arracan as the nearest point.

The Report seems to gain ground that the late Woon douk of Rangoon is to return to that place with higher honours and more Court favour than ever. It is also said that the old Bileng man is to be relieved at last, not for any particular cause, but as part of a general relief of all Governors of towns throughout the kingdom.

On the other hand again, we have heard it actually asserted that the rebels are fast gaining ground; nay, that the King and Court have fled the Capital and taken refuge in Toung-ngoo. Truly there is a wide field for belief between these two extremes. Supposing any credit could be attached to this last mentioned report, what a curious speculation might be formed out of the idea of the redoubted Tharawaddee taking refuge in Maulmain! The very idea itself is almost laughably absurd.

In the mean time, whatever may be the state of affairs in and around the Capital, there does not appear to be the slightest disposition to molest or annoy us in any way. This and all the other frontiers are perfectly quiet and peaceable, while from all we can learn, it appears that the European and other British subjects at Rangoon enjoy as much freedom and comfort as they have been ever known to do.—*Ibid, June 24.*

(*From the Maulmain Chronicle, July 1.*)

We understand that the Schooner *Thistle* capsized in a squall at Rangoon just as she was prepared for being hauled ashore to undergo some slight repairs. Hopes were entertained of her being recovered at the period of our latest intelligence from Rangoon.

Some of the crew of the Schooner *Sylph*, which was bound from Tavoy to Rangoon, came over from Martaban on Friday last, and reported the loss of that vessel on the Sytang river. We have not heard how it happened that the vessel missed her course, whether in consequence of bad weather, or whether she was forced into the mouth of the river by the strength of the tide, which is known to run there with great violence.

H. M. Brig *Childers* took us by surprise on Sunday afternoon, by coming up to town without any previous notification of her being in the river having reached us. She is from Calcutta and brings Post Office packets up to the commencement of the present month. We have not heard what is to be her next destination and believe she intends remaining here some time. Her appearance here will assure our people that though we have sent so many of our fighting ships to China there are yet others remaining in India.

We are as unable as ever to give any thing like correct intelligence of the state of affairs in Burmah. Reports of all kinds are as usual current, some tending to the dispersion and destruction of the rebels, some to the almost desperation of the royal cause. The former seem to be the more generally credited. There is a man who used formerly to cut a figure on the Assam frontiers, of the name of Duffa-Gaum, and who would seem to be now playing a conspicuous part in the present commotion. Indeed, if one might credit the stories that have reached this place regarding him, he may be considered quite a King making Earl of Warwick, as victory must decide for the party he espouses. Unfortunately for his fame, however, they have it here, that being sent out with 5,000 of his own men (a few 0's more or less are nothing with a Burman, we should doubt if this Duffa-Gaum could muster 50 of his own men) to meet and destroy the rebels, one half of his force joined the enemy, and Mr. Duffa-Gaum came back without having seen any of the rebels, notwithstanding the diligence of his search. There is something truly ridiculous in the accounts which reach us of rebellion suddenly springing up and being as suddenly put down. One might laugh at the whole affair were it not for the unsparing ferocity with which the occasion is seized to remove all suspected individuals out of the way. Old and young, male and female, all who can be supposed favorable to the designs of the rebels, whether they be implicated in them or not, have been swept off, and executions are said to be still going on.

RANGOON.

We have been favored with letters from Rangoon to the 10th of June, which state, that there was a report prevalent, that at Shoaygine symptoms of another revolution are exhibited, by the hoisting of a white flag; and this report is strengthened by troops, which were, about to depart to the Capital, being detained and more so by the Mayo-woon declining to comply with a requisition of the Court for 500 men.

There were rumours, likewise, of "systematic torture and executions" being prevalent at the Capital.—*Hurkaru, July 7.*

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter, dated *Rangoon, 11th June.*

"I have nothing new to communicate to you, in a political point of view. We are all quiet there. The China expedition has certainly done a vast deal of good in this quarter of the globe, so far as we are commercially and politically interested. It has brought the rulers of the land within their proper bearing, and impressed them with a proper sense of British determination, valor and power. How applicable is to them the old adage which says.—"*No sooner you raise up the stick in your hand, than the sly dog will know what is what.*" Surely the *nuseeb* of the English is great and the star of the *Company Bahadur* is on the ascendant!

We have an Armenian Bishop amongst us, who arrived here from Penang in the middle of last month, I happened the other day to be in the company of this worthy Prelate of one of the primitive churches of Asia, and was exceedingly pleased with his address and conversation. He is a man of forty-five or fifty years, and has a fine, placid and intellectual countenance. The visits of a Bishop in this remote part of the world are like those of angles, few and far between! He intends to quit this place for Calcutta in September next.—*Courier, July 8.*

COLONIAL.

Launceston Advertiser, April 2.

FEARFUL DESTRUCTION OF ZOOLAHS BY THE EMIGRANT DUTCH FARMERS.

An expedition was sent to Port Natal from Cape Town, under the command of Major Charters, for the protection of British interests in those parts. But few of the Emigrants were there when it arrived, an expedition having gone forth against the Zoolahs on the 26th of November. This expedition was under the command of Andries Pretorius. An extract of a letter from him, written at Unkunkinglove on the 22d of December, will best explain the proceedings of the expedition:—

We marched in five divisions, each under the command of its proper officer. Our object was, only to recover the property which the enemy had taken from our people. We took prisoners several men of the Zoolah nation, to whom I gave a white flag, as a proof of our amity; and desired them to proceed to their King, and to inform him, that if he would return to us the horses and guns which he had taken from our people, we should be willing to enter into negotiations for peace. I sent this message to him twice, but received no answer. In the meantime, our patroles were out in all directions; and on Saturday, the 15th December, the Zoolah Army, was discovered, posted on a very difficult mountain.

On receiving this information, I immediately proceeded with 200 men; but finding it unadvisable to attempt anything with so small a force, and in such a place, I returned to the camp. The next day, being Sunday, we intended to remain quiet; but, as soon as day broke upon us, we discovered that the camp was surrounded by, as we thought, the whole of the Zoolah forces. The engagement instantly commenced on both sides. The Zoolahs fired upon us, and made several attempts to storm our encampment; and, on being repulsed, they only retreated for short distances. They stood their ground firmly for two hours, and then were reinforced by five more divisions.

At this juncture you will scarcely be able to form an idea of the sight presented around us. It was such as to require some nerve not to betray uneasiness in the countenance. Seeing that it was necessary to display the most desperate determination, I caused four gates of our inclosed camp to be simultaneously thrown open; from whence some mounted men were to charge the enemy, at the same time keeping up a heavy fire upon them. The Zoolahs stood our assault firmly for some time; but at last, finding their number rapidly decreasing, they fled, scattering themselves in every direction. They were pursued on horseback, by as many of our men as could be spared from the camp.

The following day we resumed our march, and arrived here this day. Yesterday, when we were seen to approach, Dingaan set his capital on fire; and his own palace was destroyed in the conflagration.

We learn from two Zoolah women, that one captain, who had not been in the engagement, wanted to renew the attack; but all the others refused, stating that they had lost nearly all their men. The result was a precipitate retreat.

After the battle, I caused returns to be made of the number of the enemy killed, and found it to be 3000 and some hundreds; but, that we may make every allowance for inaccuracies, we have stated it at 3000.

We are now encamped in Dingaan's capital. Here we found the bones of our unfortunate countrymen, Retief and his men, which we interred. They bear the marks of having been cruelly murdered. The sight of them must have moved the most unfeeling heart; and the account which the Zoolah prisoners give of the affair, shews that they must have fought desperately, though without any other weapons than their knives, and some sticks which they wrested from the Zoolahs.

Hobart Town.

Mr. Nairn Boyce, of the English bar, was on Monday last, admitted a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court.—*Courier,*

Stock.—At the sale of sheep and cattle, by Mr. Macmichael, at Mawle's Yards, on the 25th instant, full mouthed ewes brought 20s. per head; wethers of the same age, 19s. 6d.; ewe lambs in their wool, 13s. 6d.; wether lambs, ditto, 12s.; working bullocks, of very moderate quality, and lean in condition, £30 per pair; small sized steers and unbroken, fetched £27 the pair.—*Ibid.*

Campbell Town.

This township, the centre of one of the island, has been greatly extended by the cultivation and improvements of the lands sold by the Government about two years ago. It possesses two banks, for one of which it is intended to erect a handsome building. Assemblies are occasionally held there, and our correspondent informs us, one is fixed for the 18th of next month. In consequence of the want of the necessary accommodation for such meetings, the principal residents in the district have subscribed a large sum of money to build an Assembly and Reading Room, and at their request his Excellency has been pleased to direct that an eligible piece of ground selected by them, should be sold to them at a valuation, to enable the committee to commence the building forthwith. We think Hobart Town and Launceston, as well as other districts, might do well to follow the example set by the good folks of Campbell Town, the want of Society being greatly felt by strangers who are induced to visit our island from the fame of its beautiful climate. We are given to understand that Government propose selling a number of suburban allotments beautifully situated adjoining the above township, and the circumstance of public rooms being in the course of erection there, will we think, tend to enhance the value of such lands; for no doubt many persons from both towns will take that oportunity of securing the means of having at their leisure a country residence in a district so healthy and sociable.—*H. T. Advertiser.*

Enormous Sheep.—Mr. Edmund Bryant, of Kingston lately weighed alive five sheep of the improved Leicester breed, and their joint weight was 1305lbs., the largest of which weighed 280lbs. We think that these are the largest breed in this or any of the adjoining Colonies.—*Ibid.*

The Launceston Exchange.—This building "where merchants most do congregate," is most centrally situated, and is approached by two large doors opening into a spacious room fitted up with reading boxes and tables. Around the room are hung different charts of the coast and the various ports to which vessels sail, painted in gold letters, under which is £2 2s., and over the seat is a hannd some time-piece. A book is kept in which the arrivals and departures of all vessels are noted as well as all sigeanls made. Adjoining the long room are private apartments furnished for arbitration parties or private meetings of persons on business. All English, Colonial, and Foreign papers are filed, Elegant lamps and candles are provided, as the rooms are open from eight in the morning until the same hour in the evening. Extraordinary samples, of early wheat were exhibited by some of the leading agriculturists. The establishment is altogether highly creditable to the originator, Mr. Goodwin, as well as the respectable body of about 160 merchants, agriculturists and others, who pay 2l. 2s. each for supporting it. Every kind of intelligence is to be had here at once, and the way the Exchange is fitted up combines the useful and the ornamental. We take it that this is the most aseful place of the kind in the southern hemisphere.—*Ibid.*

New Zealand.

Extracts from a letter from an officer on board H. M. S. *Herald*, dated 7th inst.:—"We arrived here on the 29th January, after a passage of 11 days; the winds mostly from the northward, veering occasionally to the northwest, with fresh breezes, until within two hundred miles from New Zealand, when we got light winds from N. N. E. to N. E. The day after our arrival, Captain Hobson read his commission on shore at Kororareka, and was very well received; on the 5th February he addressed the chief, at Mr. Busby's house, where we rigged a tent for the occasion. The assemblage of chiefs was about three or four hundred, besides Europeans. There was a very long discussion, which ended in favour of Captain Hobson, who is to remain with them and be their father; and the next day, forty-six chiefs, of different tribes, signed the treaty; and to-day, we salute the flag of Old England, with twenty-one guns—that is should it knock off raining and become fine, for we have had nothing but rains since we came here. On Monday the Governor starts across the country, proclaiming the treaty, and we sail for the Thames the latter end of the week, returning here early in March, and then sail for Sydney." * * * "A dangerous rock was discovered in the bay a short time since, by the French man-of-war; it lays with Mr. Busby's house on a W. S. W. bearing, and the outer point of the island that lays off Point Pocock on with the centre of the outer Black rock, that lies off the east end of Motoua Roa, with only five feet at low water: by keeping the said point of the island open of the Black rock will lead clean off it in four fathoms. The rock, or rather patch of rocks, which it is, lies three-quarters of a mile from Mr. Busby's house, extending about one hundred and fifty yards, and ships should be very careful in standing over to that shore, taking care to keep the point open of the rocks."—*Tasmanian Weekly Dispatch.*

NEW ZEALAND CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

General State of the Mission.

The affairs of this Mission have assumed, of late, a deeper interest in the minds of intelligent persons, from the various proposals and attempts of different individuals, or bodies of men, to introduce into this island their own plans of civilization and commerce. The intercoures of Europeans with the Natives of savage countries, unless directed and controlled by Christian principles, and the authority of a powerful and wise civil restraint, cannot fail to injure, to an extent almost unlimited, the natives so visited. It is on this account that the Society feels that there is abundant cause to look with alarm at the plans set afloat for the colonization of New Zealand. In the mean time, their Missionary labourers, though surrounded by many trials, yet cheerfully continue their exertions. Their object is simple, benevolent, and holy. May the mercy of the Almighty still protect and further them, making them a blessing in the midst of that—land!—*Missionary Register.*

The Sea Serpent's Appearance in the Harbour.—The *Boston Mercantile Journal* contains an engraving of the sea-serpent, as seen off Deer Island, near Boston Harbour, by Lieutenant Bubier, U. S. Navy. Accompanying the engraving in the *Journal*, we find the following account of Lieutenant Bubier's observations:—"As Lieutenant Bubier, of the United States Navy, was passing in a small boat from Deer Island to Nahant, on Friday last, about one o'clock, P. M., he saw a remarkable fish in the water, rapidly crossing the boat's bow, at the distance of about an eighth of a mile. The head of the fish was plainly to be seen resting on the surface of the water, then after a space of about eight or ten feet, there followed a number of protuberances, such as have heretofore been described; after which there was a space of about fifteen or twenty feet, when some smaller protuberances followed, apparently the tail of the fish. The whole length of the monster was estimated by Lieutenant Bubier at from 120 to 135 feet in length; and the size of the head was nearly the size of a barrel, thus corresponding with descriptions which have been previously given. A sketch of his majesty's appearances was taken at the time. Beneath the head of this extraordinary looking fish was a white appearance; but whether this was owing to the colour of he skin, or the foam caused by the rapid motion of the animal, or to a glimpse at the horizon between his head and the water, could not be ascertained. Mr. Bubier is an experienced officer, having entered the service in 1813, and is familar with the inhabitants of the sea in every quarter of the globe; yet, in all his 'goings down' to the mighty deep, he has never seen anything bearing the resemblance to this animal before. He is positive that it could not have been any species of fish with which he is acquainted. There were in the boat with him several men belonging to the navy, one of whom, with a readiness which bears testimony to his courage and simplicity, grasped the boat-hook, and stood ready to grapple with the monster. It may not be improper here to state, that Lieutenant Bubier had been, heretofore, incredulous in relation to the existence of a sea serpent on our coast."

Launceston Shipping List.

Arrivals.

March 26.—Barque Mona, 188 tons, Milligan master, from Portland Bay. Henty & Co. agents. In ballast. Passengers, J. Eddison, Esq., William Murray, Esq.

March 26.—Schooner Eagle, 108 tons, Fawthrop master, from Portland Bay. Henty and Co. agents. In ballast. Passengers, William Sneed, William Green.

March 26.—Cutter Mary, 56 tons, Baldwyn master, from Portland Bay. Henty & Co. agents. 6 tuns black oil, 1 bale bag, 1 cask fat. Passengers, George Pillinger, George M'Norman.

March 26.—Schooner Tamar, Bell master, from Port Phillip. J. Raven agent. In ballast. Passengers, Wm. Smith, Captain Kains, Captain Downs Mr. Carter, Mr. Kirbeck, Mrs. Candle, Messrs., Wilts, Crary, Clark.

March 28.—Brig Fox, 222 tons, Lowe master, from Portland Bay. J. Griffiths agent. In ballast.

March 30.—Barque Joshua Carroll, 143 t[ons] Porter master, from South Australia. In b[allast] Eddie & Co. agents.

DEPARTURES.

March 26.—Schooner Water Witch, [tons] Rolls master, for South Australia. Conn[ell] Co. agents. Passengers, J. F. Duff, E[sq.] nett, Esq., Martin Nicholson, William[s]

March 26.—Schooner Charlotte, 90 [tons] tha master, for Port Phillip. Fisher[man] sengers, Mr. Tregurtha, Mr. A. De[nny] Lee, Joseph Pollard, Elizabeth Lavers, [and] wife, and child, George and Maria [Ful]ler, Edward Cushion.

March 26.—Barque Pyramus, 362 to[ns] master, for London. Connolly & Co. ag[ents] sengers, Capt. Arthur Wright, Mr. Shep[herd] som.

March 27.—Schooner Munford, 69 tons, Cleveland master, for Sydney. Henty & Co., agents.

March 28.—Schooner Tamar, Bell master, for Port Phillip. J. Kirwen, agent. Passengers—Mr. Headlam, Mr. A. Thom, Messrs. Slodun, Jackson, Taylor, Miss Purvis, Mrs. A. Cotterell, Thomas Pearson.

March 30.—Schooner Eagle, 108 tons, Fawthr[op] master, for Portland Bay. Henty & Co., agents. Passengers Mr. Thomas Wentmore and 15 whalers.

March 30.—Barque Mona, 188 tons, Milligan master, for Portland Bay. Henty & Co. agents. Passenger—William Purbeck, Esq.

April 1.—Barque Madras, 323 tons, Henniker master, for Calcutta. Kerr & Co. agents. In ballast.

Hobart Town Shipping.

March 25.—Sailed the cutter Shamrock, 35 tons, Barrett, master, for Port Phillip, with sundries.

March 28.—Arrived the barque Runnymede, Forward, master, from London, 20th November, with 200 male prisoners. Mr. P. Fisher, surgeon superintendent. Cabin passenger, Mr. J. P. Gell. The guard consists of Captain Foreman. Ensign Harris, and 29 men of the 51st regiment. Agent—C. M'Lachlan.

March 29.—Arrived the barque Augustus, Migford master, from Salem, United States, 11th December, with a cargo of merchandize. Agent, J. Boyes.

March 29.—Arrived the barque Fairy Queen, Hickman master, from Manilla and China, with a general cargo. Pasengers, Isaac Lance, two seamen, and Henry Haggans.

March 29.—Arrived the barque Lord Sidmouth, Marr, master, from Port Lincoln 22nd March, in ballast. Passenger, Dr. Cugan.

March 30.—Sailed the barque Mary Ann, Stevenson, master, for Sydney, with merchandize and passengers.

The Markets.

LAUNCESTON CORN.

The business done in wheat during the week has been rather extensive, chiefly at 11s. per bushel, but some sales have taken place at 12s., and holders ask 12s. 6d. for a superior sample. Though the price vacillates, and both sellers and buyers are timid and doubtful in their movements, upon the whole, we think present rates will be maintained for a time; and, in case of immediate demands for exportation, may even advance—a very high price, however must be temporary. Growers, at present remunerating rates will be induced to bring their crops into the market, when ready for delivery; and the quantity of wheat grown this year, it must be remembered, far exceeds that of any former year, and the increased quantity, we believe, is fully sufficient to meet the increased demand. We form our opinion of the probale price of wheat, from the state of the market some time previous to the close of the last season, when it was ascertained that the apprehension of distressing scarcity was groundless, and that the high [price] which flour had attained arose, in some measure, [from] a misapprehension of the quantities that would be required for the surrounding markets. Those who held to the end of the season, suffered a consi[derable] loss.

Fine flour is now £32 per ton, and at some mills £33 and £34, but no contracts for [the] muaintes have been entered into at these quotati[ons] seaveral considerable purchases have, however, [been] made at £30 per ton.

Oats of good quality are in demand at 5s. per bushel, and barley is purchased at high rates, whenever it is brought into market—we believe, as high as 10s. per bushel has been given for it.

The other markets continue without material alteration.

Spirits—Generally brisk.

Draft and Bottled Beer—In good demand.

Union Steam Mills.

	s. d.		d.		d.	s. d.
Wheat	11 0	at	12 0	Ots.	6 at	5 0
Barley	0 0		0 0	Maize	0 0	0 0
Pollard	2 6		0 0	Bran	1 6	0 0

Flour, first quality, per 2000lb. ..... 34l.
Ditto, second quality, do. ..... 32l.
Ditto ration, do. do. ..... 27l.

BUTCHER'S MEAT.

	d.		d.
Beef, joint	8	Mutton, joint	6
—carcase	7	——carcase	5½
Veal	8	Pork	8½

Lamb ..... 4s. 6d. per quarter.

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much, and entertains the opinion that all the Barbarian ships are to be captured on equally easy terms.---The *Mary Gordon's* last cargo of Opium sold at Dollars 480 to 490 per Chest The *Ardaseer's* at 450.———Nearly all the Cotton, that has been landed at Macao has found its way to Canton and was selling there for 13½ to 14 taels."

A correspondent who has written us from Canton mentions an auction having taken place under the *able?* superintendence of the High Commissioner Lin.---who finding that he is likely speedily to vacate the exalted situation he has so long held, with *bullying* success, is determined to part with his Wardrobe and superfluous appendages to shew that Fukkee will can away, although he'd never fight or die so long as there's a chance of shirking out of a Hobble.---Mr. Hung-Qoi, (the Hong Merchant held the hammer.---Lot the 1st, Lin's three tales. (tails?) !!! an awful pause !!---Bid for by Sir Geo. Elliott, & knocked down to him, with a quid of pig tail, for two round shot and a barrel of English Gunpowder.—Lot 2nd, ---Lin's Opium Box.—This is made of Syee Silver and smelt very strongly of the drug.---It was parted with because the owner had no further occasion for it, at least he said so, which is all the same thing.—Lot 3, A large Chest marked "*Doces*"---which was knocked down to the Purser of the Fleet.---Lot 4.---Lin's proclamations for which there was an animated bidding, as waste paper was at a premium to make wadding and cartridges, among the Portuguese in Macao.---Lot 5, copies of the Superindent's Opium Bonds, which bearing a discount in the Market, were knocked down for nothing, and a cup of Tea given for the trouble, of taking them away.---Lot 6, Lin's inexpressibles were put up, and as nobody could be persuaded to try them on,---they were bought in.---Lot 7 Lins Peacocks feather it was very much draggled in the mud, and consequently shewed how little he plumed himself on his late measures, bought in like the last article. ---A speltre box, marked "*Chinese Courage*," supposed to have been scratched by Lin's own Thumb nail---On opening it, it was discovered to be the devilish drug itself, at which a general commotion ensued, long tail, short tail, bob tail, and small tail, not to mention three tails, stood on end with dismay, the auctioneer took a plunge into a chest of Gunpowder Tea, in order to show his Anti-Anglican propensities. A Lot of Mandarins and officers having arrived from Pekin, and it being found that the auction had been held without an Imperial chop, there was a general row, Lin was floored, and Howqua smothered with his own mixtures. Our reporter was obliged to bolt at this moment, owing to the clouds of queer mixtures which the Fuckees had intended for the English market, and now used as the nearest missiles for a popular Emeute.

Aug. 17, We received our Calcutta files of Newspapers up to the 30th July, and Madras August 8th, at a late hour last evening. They contain very little news of importance. The *Englishman* only speaks of a War in Nepaul as almost certain, and that 30,000 Troops are likely to be employed.

THE *Delhi Gazette* of August 5th states that Khelat has not fallen, nor is Lieut. Loveday a Prisoner, the authority for this News is a letter from Cabul of the 21st July. We have extracted the article and only wish it might prove true, but confess we have little hopes after the intelligence which we received and published in our last Number.

THE *bitter* fruits of the impolitic cession of Java by the late Marquis of Londonderry in the Congress held at Vienna in 1815, are continually forcing themselves on the notice of Indian Politicians; who can read the works of Sir S. Raffles without a sigh to think that all his genius planned, and his enterprize executed, has been frustrated under the hard cold blooded sway of the Hollander. From 1608 to the present time the conduct of the Dutch Government has been one of calculating avarice, and Punic perfidy, and however they clamoured for liberty in Europe, where the most despotic and oppressive rulers of their Indian Colonies. They supplanted all other nations in the Eastern Archipelago, and even now monopolize a trade with Japan. They carry thither Sugar, Tin, Woollen Cloths, Chintzes, Pepper, Spices, Sapan Wood &c. &c. to the value of about 180,000 Spanish dollars in two Ships annually, and receive returns in Copper and Camphor, clearing nearly cent per cent!!! When Sir S. Raffles was Governor of Java, he sent two Vessels also to the usual Port Naghsaki in Japan, laden with cargoes of Tin, Sugar, Spices, Woollens, Chintzes, &c. &c., to the amount of 298,000 Spanish Dollars, the returns amounted to Drs. 342,000. Balance in favor of the voyage Drs. 44,000. All these advantages have been lost, and now our ancient Ally the King of Holland, or his representatives in Batavia, in return for our kindness in giving back what we could have kept with ease, almost refuse to assist a British vessel the "*Good Success*" with the usual necessary supplies for her voyage, while (as our Brother of the *Times* states) "*they are encouraging the Chinese in their hostility against us.*" This is quite of a piece with all their policy from the beginning of their settlement in the Eastern Isles. It is now too late to remedy the evil committed by getting the Islands back into our hands, as we have no pretext, but in case of a Continental war, when his known attachment to Russia might make his Majesty of Holland side against us, we hope such conduct will not then be forgotten. A strong remonstrance ought to be made from the Court of St. James's to the King of the Dutch, shewing him that the insolent and intriguing spirit of his Servants in Java, will not for a moment be tolerated by the power which was chiefly instrumental in overthrowing the Dynasty of Napoleon, and resetting the House of Orange on the Throne of Holland.

Aug. 26.—THE attack of the Arabs on the Field works at Aden in July. appears to have been very determined, and their loss proportionably severe, we have received the following particulars. "The Hill of new redoubts had been erected on the Jubbulul-Dee in the rear of the Wall, and on the night in question the officer charge of them saw a great many lights in the direction of long Island. In consequence all were on the alert, & when the Arabs came on, they advanced in two columns of about 2000 men each, on each flank of the field works. The Abdullee tribe on the left and the Foudlees on the right. In the three field works or redoubts on Jubbul-ul-Dee, were placed our Troops, while a Detachment of Europeans with a field piece were posted in the Block Boat, which is on shore above Low water mark and serves as a shore battery. On passing the Boat a fire was opened on the enemy, they rushed forward to the Hill and tried to ascend it, but could not stand the terrible fire of Musquetry from the Forts on the left which mowed down their ranks. The Foodlees on the right seeing the fate of their comrades were afraid to advance, and being assailed in the rear from the Turkish Wall field works, broke and fled. They managed to carry away all their dead and wounded with the exception of one man who was shot through the thigh, he survived 3 days, and said they had 75 killed and 50 wounded, that 8 or 9 had been killed by his side and carried away, the whole line of retreat by Long Island was strewed with Daggers, Swords and Matchtocks, and at daylight they were observed flying in disorder. Their plan seemed to have been for the Abdullees to have attacked the main face of the work, while the Foodlees stormed the heights, but they were not prepared for the 3 new works which had been erected and suffered severely. Captain Brown of the 10th N. I. commanded the wall at the Left and Ensign Cameron the right field work, while Captain Bayley, fired on them from a Howitzer from the other field work. It appears they have never yet received so severe a lesson, and we have no doubt it will go far towards bringing the surrounding Tribes to entertain a due respect for the British Power.

By letters received from Sukker of the 6th of August, it appears that the rumour of the taking of Khelat was not credited there, but on the contrary that the reports were to the effect that Mehrab Khan's son had not dared to approach that place, and Shah Nuwaz had garrisoned it with 1300 Shahlewanees in whom he could place confidence and set the enemy at defiance. We trust this intelligence may turn out to be true but we receive so many conflicting reports from the scene of action that we are at a loss to know what to believe.—The information given above however tallies with that in the *Delhi Gazette*, and we are therefore rather inclined to favor the idea of its probability.

WE have received the following Persian intelligence by the late arrivals from some Armenian letters. Two months ago Mahomed Shah King of Persia returned from Ispahan to the Capital. He had stayed at Ispahan for 4 months and had pursued such a rigorous system of law that he had seized near 200 criminals some of whom he had condemned to death and sent the rest to Artavill (a place of banishment.) His Majesty had plundered the inhabitants of Ispahan of nearly 3000 stand of arms, and had collected a large sum of money from the head men of that city, particularly from the Moollahs and the Pash-i-namaz (chief of the Priests.) The Pash-i-namaz on seeing all this and finding himself rapidly declining in power through the displeasure of the Shah left Ispahan, being in a great rage at His Majesty's proceedings.—The inhabitants interceded with the Shah in his behalf being unwilling to lose so holy a man. His Majesty replied "*I am told the Pesh-i-namaz is making a Pilgrimage to the Holy Shrine of Kalbulla and I have no inclination to interfere in his devotions, as such a proceeding would not only be improper but sacreligious.*" Up to the time of the departure of the Shah, the Pesh-i-namaz had not returned to the city. The Governor of Ispahan is Mauncher Khan who has been some time in office. His administration is vigorous and he keeps the whole districts of his Government in quietness and subordination. He has treated the Armenians of Julpha with marked consideration especially during the stay of the King at Ispahan, and His Majesty was pleased to issue a Proclamation to protect the Armenians from the insults and ill-treatment of the Persians which have been long too notorious to require comment here. The Russian, French, and Turkish Ambassadors visited the Court at Ispahan, and were received with marked distinction. What their peculiar missions were has not transpired, but it is rumoured that the French Government is about to establish Trading residencies at Bushire and Bussorah, for the purpose of carrying on extensive commerce with the Arabs and Persians. Kourshid Pasha the Minister of the Viceroy of Egypt had taken possession of Neshed and Lahsa, and was gradually strengthening his positions and trying to get possession of all the Towns and Villages &c., on the Arabian Coast.

The failure of the King of Persia at Herat had inspired his subjects with anything but respect for his Government, and the anarchy and confusion which displayed itself in every city and Town proclaimed a weak executive arm. Peaceful citizens were liable to torture and imprisonment upon the slightest pretences as an instance of which we may relate a circumstance which lately occurred at Shirauz. The title of the Governor of Shirauz is *Sahib-i-Ukhtiar* i. e. (Powerful,) a poor Villager, who was driving an ass with which he had been to market, on the animal falling down from fatigue abused him, and as he could not get him on his legs asked him why he was not Ukhtiar? One of the Governors officers happening to overhear this expression, seized the poor wretch and brought him before the Governor aforesaid, and accused him of calling the ass a Governor or vice versa the Governor an Ass. Without investigation the poor devil was instantly bastinadoed on the soles of the feet and after losing his Toe nails, was sentenced to pay a large fine to the State i. e. the Governor for his impudence in attributing asinine qualities to so exalted a functionary. The unfortunate man was obliged to crawl home with the loss of all his worldly gains. This same Governor appears also to have an exalted idea of Physic and its effects. Having been taken ill, he sent for his Doctor who recommended his taking "*Chiny*," meaning a sort of Sarsaparilla known in the Persian Pharmacopia. His Excellency's ideas ran upon Chiny "China ware" and he gravely asked his medical attendant what description of China was most efficacious, and which he should attack first, a Plate or a Dish? This clever gentleman is it appears a Turk by descent---!! Such are the Rulers of Persian Provinces in the present day, and when we are to look for an amelioration of circumstances or settled Government heaven only knows!! Things are now at the worst.

Karrack is rapidly growing into importance public and private buildings are on the increase, and strong good Barracks are built for the European Soldiers. The weather is becoming oppressively sultry but as yet no sickness prevails. Only one European died since the commencement of the hot weather.

Bushire is still in an unsettled state, the Ship Colonel Burney left for Bombay on the 7th of August with a full Cargo and Passengers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 22d.—Barque Hannah, Gardyne, Master from Bencoolen 18th June.—The Dutch were at war with the Achines, and had taken the Coast as far up as Senkel before the Hannah left.

Do. 23d.—Ship Cumbrian, R. Dring, Master, from Shields 30th March.—Spoke the Duke of Lancaster from Calcutta 30th April in lon. 21 deg. 21 min. W., 3 deg. 25 min. N.

Do. 24th.—Barque John William Dare, J. Shepherd, Master from Persian Gulf, left Bussorah 23d and Karrack 24th June, and Bushire 3rd July.—H. C. Sloop of War Coote at Karrack. Passed the Hugh Lindsay off Bushire 3rd July. Spoke the H. C. Brig Tigris 5th July.

August 6th.—Barque Essavie, from Mocha 22nd July.

Do. 7th.—Ship Monarch, J. Roberston, Master, from Leith 10th April.

Do. 8th.—Ship John Campbell, Joseph White, Master, from London 25th April.---Spoke one of the H. C. Steamers on the 1st August, out 12 days, Lat. 3 deg. 16 min. N., Long 59 deg. 19 min. E.

Do. 9th—Ship Leonard Dobbin, William Carpenter, Master, from Liverpool 23rd April.---May 24th, Spoke the French Barque Adolphe for Bourbon.---June 17th. Spoke the Ship Isabella Watson from Leith, bound to Sydney. 64 days out, all well.---July 20th, the French Barque Liel Liel for Mauritius---Do. 22nd, Barque Emma from London, and Table Bay, bound to Colombo, 96 days out.

Do. 10th—H. C. Steamer Cleopatra, Lieut. F. P. Webb, Commanding, from Muscat 5th August---Left the French Corvette Dordogne at Muscat.---The Cleopatra has brought 2 Horses and 2 Mares as a present to Queen Victoria from His Highness the Imaum of Nuscat.

Do. do.—Ship Northumberland, R. D. Guthrie, Master, from London 12th April.

Do. 11th.—Ship Good Success, H. Frazer, Master, from China 21st May, and Anjer 5th July.

Do. do.—Barque Clarendon, J. Grant, Master, from Leith 9th April.

Do. 19th—Ship Futtay Hulbaree, Hadjee Farash, Nacodah, from Mocha 30th July.---All well.

Do. do.—Ship Kingston, H. Maclean, Master, from Liverpool 9th May.

Do. 21st.—H. C. Brig Palinurus, Lieut. F. S. Grieve, Commanding, from Suez 22d July.

Do. 23d.—Ship Julius Cæsar, M. Mitchell, Master, from Aden 12th August.

Do. 24th.---Ship Thomas Bold, A. Broadhurst, Master, from Sydney 27th June.

Do. do.---H. C. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Lieut. J. Frushard, Commanding, from Muscat 19th August.

Do. 26th—H. C. Steamer Cleopatra, Lieut. F. P. Webb, Commanding from Karrachee.

Do. do.---Steamer Berenice, W. Lowe, Esq. Commander from Karrachee.

Do. 27th.---Brig Maria, T. Kidson, Master, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.---July 22d.---Ship Quinten Leitch, John Gray, Master, to Calcutta.

Do. 23d.—Barque Elizabeth Walker, R. Crawford, Master, to Calcutta.

Do. 24th.—H. C. Steamer Cleopatra, Lieut. T. P. Webb, Commanding, to Muscat.

Do. 25th.---Ship Justina, W. Loader, Master, to Calcutta.

Do. 27th.---Brig Salacia, W. M. Maw, Master, to Calcutta.

Do. do. Barque Abel Gower, J. Henderson, Master, to Calcutta.

Do. do.---Ship Rajasthan, D. Ritchie, Master, to Liverpool.

Do. 28th---Ship Tartar, W. O. Young, Master, to Singapore.

Do. do.---H. C. Sloop of War Clive, Lieut. J. P. Saunders, Commanding, to Aden.

Do. do.---Ship Bombay Castle, D. Baxter, Master, to China.

Do. do.---Brig Mary Mitchieson, McEver, Master, to London.

Do. 29th.---Ship Caledonia, J. Cammell, Master, to Liverpool.

Do. 30th.---Barque Crown, J. Kerr, Master to Liverpool.

August 4th.---Ship Earl of Durham, R. Tindall, Master, to Calcutta.

Do. do.---Ship Euphrates, W. Buckham, Master, to Calcutta.

Do. do.---Ship Futtay Rahimoo, Shaboo bin Tyeb. Nacodah, to Calcutta.

Do. 6th.---Barque British King, W. Paton, Master, to Cork.

Do. 8th.---H. C. Schooner Mahe, Lieut. J. Budd, Commander, to Karachee.

Do. do.---Ship Thetis, J. Cass, Master, to Singapore and China.

Do. do.---Ship Fuzel Currim, Hajee Moosaw, Nacodah, to Calcutta.

Do. do.---Ship Hindoostan, J. Campbell, Master, to China.

Do. 9th.---Barque Futtel Currim, Hajee Abdool Rahimon, Nacodah, to Calcutta.

Do. 15th.---Ship Drongan, H. Grant, Master, to Aden.

Do. do.---Ship Wilson, P. Houston, Master, to Greenock.

Do. do.---Barque Hannah, D. Gardyne, Master, to Calcutta.

Do. 16th---Ship Helen, P. Tonks, Master, to Madras and Calcutta.

Do. 17th.---Ship Queen Victoria, J. Cannon, Master, to Cork and Falmouth.

Do. 18th---H. C. Steamer Berenice, W. Lowe, Esq., Commander, to Kurrachee.

Do. do.---H. C. Steamer Cleopatra, Lieut. T. P. Webb, Commander, to Kurrachee.

Do. do.---Barque Benares, D. MacGregor, Master, to Kurrachee.

Do. do.---Barque Adele, G. Middleton, Master, to Singapore.

Do. do.---Ship Monarch, James Booth, master, to Liverpool.

Do. 20th.---Ship Fort William, G. B. Hogg, master, to China.

Do. do.---Ship Castle Huntly, J. G. Reddie, Master to Calcutta.

Do. 23d.---Barque Ann, W. Jaffray, Master, to Greenock.

Do. do.---French Brig La Navarin, T. B. Guerin Master, to Muscat.

Do. do.---H. C. Brig Palinurus, Lieut. F. S. Grieve, Commanding, to Karrachee.

Do. 24th.---Ship John, A. Smith, Master, to Singapore and China.

Do. do.---Ship Majestic, J. Cornforth, Master, to Calcutta.

25th.---Ship Carnatic, Abdul Rahimon, Nacodah, to Calcutta.

Do. do.—Ship Calcutta, James Gibson, Master, to Liverpool.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS—July 31, Bark Acosta, John Ryle from Sydney 3d May and Singapore 6th July—American Ship Potomac, E. Carter, from Boston 10th March, Batavia 18th May, Singapore 3d July, and Penang 17th do.—Ship David Scott, R. Spence, from London 4th March, Cape of Good Hope 5th June and Madras 27th July.—August 5, Ship William Turner, John Roals, from Bombay 19th July—Do. 6, Ship Quinten Leitch, J. Gray, from Bombay 21st July—Bark Edward Robinson, W. Parsons, from Mauritius 2d July—Brig Nine, Henry Denny, from Cape of Good Hope 11th June—Bark Elizabeth Walker, R. Crawford, from Bombay 23d July—Bark Flowers of Ugie, A. Annand, from Mauritius 8th July—Do 7. Bark Isabella Thompson, Wm Gray, from Port Louis, 7th July.

PASSENGERS.—*Per Potomac* :—G. B. Dixwell, Esq, and E. Davis Esq. Merchants.

Per David Scott, from London :—Messrs. McLeod, Deane, and Brougham, Assistant Surgeons; Messrs. Serevend, Rattray, Murray, Elliott, Philimore, Pester, Mainwaring, and Weston, Cadets *from Cape of Good Hope* :—Colonel Smith, C. B. Adjutant General H. M. Forces; Mrs. Smith; Mr. W. Smith; Miss Park *from Madras* :—Revd. S. Nicholas, Missionary. *Steerage Passengers from London* :—Messrs. Button, Smith and Kelly Practical Engineers.

Per Edward Robinson :—Mrs. Parsons, and Mr. McKenzie.

Per Nine :—J. Robertson. Esq. H. Robertson Esq. F. Watson, Esq. and J. Cook, Esq.

August 10,—Brig Dido, R. Saunders, from Singapore 22d and Penang 28th July.

Ship Justina, W. Loader, from Bombay 25th July.

DEPARTURES. July 11, Schooner Clown, John Townsend, for Singapore.---French Ship Amelia, C. Passin, for Bourbon.---Ship Bengal, A. Carson, for London.---Ship Sultana, John Page, for Bombay.---Bark Victoria, H. Smith, for Penang and Singapore.

July 15, Brig Sea Horse, C. C. Whicke, for Hobart Town---do. 15, Brig Allerton, J. Chatterton, for Mauritius---Ship Blake, H. L. Eshelley, for Liverpool.—Ship Sir Archibald Campbell, Wm. Hancock, for Sydney---do. 19, Bark Alfred, Thos. Jamieson, for Demerara.—Ship North Britain, S. Goodwin, for London---Bark Alexander Johnson, D. McDonald, for Bristol---do. 20, Dutch Ship Hoop, A. Prouk, for Batavia---Ship Adam Lodge, M. James, for Liverpool---Brig Symmetry, J. Savell, for Mauritius.

July 21. Ship John Bagshaw, A. Reddington, for Mauritius.—do. 22, Schooner Margaret, Thaddeus, for Singapore.—Ship Cristopher Rawson, R. E. Smellie for Mauritius.—Bark Santon, W. Huxtable, for Liverpool.---Bark Bahamian, M. T. Tizard, for Liverpool.

July 31, Ship Earl Gray, Thomas Surflin, for London—August 3, Ship Mary Somerville, James Hookey, for Liverpool—Brig Tenasserim, D Tapley, for Singapore---Bark Zoe Wm. Holmes, for Mauritius---Do. 4, Bark Mona, J. Gill, for Mauritius---Brig Cecilia, Peter Roy, for Maulmein and Rangoon---Do. 5, Bark Helen, H. E. Henderson, for Cape of Good Hope---Bark Indus, John McFarlane, for Liverpool---French Bark Henry Fourth, B. Daniel, for Bourbon ...Brig Governor Doherty, G. Robinson for China...Brig Jane, A. W. Grosvenor, for Singapore and China...Do. 6. Bark Seymour, G. Morton, for Isle of France.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Schooner Olivia, William Roome, for the Cape of Good Hope, in a day or two.

Ship Thalia, William Graham, for Liverpool, in 2 or 3 days.

Barque Margaret Connell, N. Smith, for Greenock via St. Helena, in two or 3 days.

Ship Isabella, Wm. Dickenson, for Sydney, in a day or two.

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MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 1, Ship *Minerva*, John Geere Lond n, 23d April;—3 Ship *Ino*, D. Whelan, from Aden [illegible]—30. Barque *Britannia*, Stewart Leith, from Sydney 25th May;—5, Barque *Inez*, C. Eaton, from Penang 7th July;—do. Barque *Adams*, James Mills, from Mauritius, 5th July and Point de Galie 31st July;—do. Barque *Barrack Hall*, J. Parsons, from Mauritius 12th July.

Passengers by the Minerva.—His Excellency Lieut. General Sir S. Whittingham, K. C. B. and K. C. H. H. M. 71st Foot, Commander in Chief; Lieut. F. Whittingham. H. M. 67th Regiment, Military Secretary; Lieut. Bates, H. M. 82d Regt., A. D. C.; Lieut. Dundas, H. M. 79th Regt., A. D. C.; Mesdames Blachford and 2 children, Cochrane and Pollock, Captain Thomas Williams, H. M. 4th Foot, Com. Troops; Captain Blachford, Lieut. Robertson and Cornet H. Brett, H. M. 15th Hussars, Lieut. Pinder, H. M. 55th Foot, Ensign James Byrne, H. M. 4th Regt., Asst. Surgeon Mapleton, M. D. H. M. 62d Foot, W. E. Cochrane, Esq., M. C. S., Captain J. K. Whistler, H. Artillery, Cornet R. T. Pollock, 8th L. C., Captain Jones, 30th Regt. N. I., Surgeon J. Ladd, M. N. I., Henry Newell and Robert Garratt, Esqrs. Writers, Messrs. W. E. Brackenbury, Edward Cannon, Henry Walker and Wm. Horindge Cadets;—Servants, Mrs. Ellis. Mrs. C. Thompson and 1 Native, Troops—140 Soldiers, 3 Women and 1 Child H. M. 15th Hussars, 98 Soldiers 3 Women and 2 Children H. M. 4th Foot, 2 Soldiers H. M. 55th Regt. and 4 Soldiers H. M. 62d Regiment.

By the Ino.—A horsekeeper in charge of 2 horses.

By the Inez.—Lieutenant Jackson, A. Paterson, 5 Native Passengers, 3 Native Servants and 1 Native Woman.

By the Adams—12 Native Passengers.

By the Barrack Hall—14 Coolies for Calcutta.

August 9, Ship *Reliance*. Robert Pattullo, from London 14th April and Isle of France 19th July;—10, Barque *Lloyds*, Wm. Green, Junior, from the Cape of Good Hope 18th June and Isle of France 22d July.

Passengers by the Reliance.—Left at the Isle of France—Lieut. General Sir L. Smith, Lady Smith, Misses J., E. and—Smith, Master Leo Smith, Capt. W. Warde A. D. C., Rev. Mr. Miller, Captain W. Bell, H. M. 12th Foot, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Barnet, Master Geo. Chapman, Miss Ann Chapman and Mr. Frazer: Servants, Margaret Hayden, Mary Norman, Chas. Carew, Sherry, M. Seawood, Eliza Kenny, Mary Bell and Alfred. *For Madras*—Captain G. Hall, Horse Arty., Lieut. Martin, 24th N. I. Place, 44th N. I. Lieut. Owen, 11th N. I. Mr. G. Fielde, Cadet, Assistant Surgeon Rawes, Mr. Raymond, and Mrs. Wilton; James Morris, servant, 300 men, 13 women and 8 children (1 born on board) E. I. C. troops. *For Calcutta.*—Mrs. Denham, 2 Misses Castillo, Dr. Denman, Mr. Alfred Need, H. M. 16th Lancers; Messrs. Chas. Need, Wood, Drury, Ogilvie, Moore, Farlie Cadets, and Mr. Sauger.

Aug. 13, Ship *Francis Smith*, W. H. Edmonds from London 17th April

Passengers.—Mr. Edmonds, James Fraser Esq., C. S., Captain Adam, Lieut. Snowe and Dr. Smith, H. M. 55th Regt. Ensign Hessing, H. M 41st Regt. Samuel Jennings, Esq. Charles Frank, Esq., Mr. Paul and 1 Native Servant, 123 Privates H. M. 41st and 143 of H. M. 55th Regt., 2 Women and 1 Child.

Do. Barque *Woodman*, John Good, from Sydney 16th June.

Aug. 14, Ship *Golconda*, W. H. Bell from Calcutta 17th July.

Aug. 15, Barque *Sarah*, W. F. Walker, from Masulipatam 9th August.

Aug. 16, Ship *Sophia*, W. McNair, from Calcutta 19th July.

Passengers.—Col. and Mrs. Mitchell and 2 Children, Capt. Arkoll, Lieut. Napier, and 5 Native Servants.

DEPARTURES.—July 10. Bark *Drummore*, W. A Myne. to Calcutta;—11. Brig *Catherine*, Charles Freedam, to the Northern Ports;—12, Ship *La Belle Allance*. John Doxford, to the Cape and London;—14, H. M. Colonial Schooner *Champion*, F. Helpman, Esq. Commander. to Swan River.

Passengers by the Drummore—Ensign Mundy, 34th Bengal N. I.

By the Catherine—Lieut. Robertson, Mrs. M. Craggs and 2 Children, 5 European Privates and 2 Natives.

By the La Belle Alliance From Calcutta—Mesdames McClintock and Spry, Miss. Spry, Mr. McClintock, B. C. S., Lieut. Col. Spry, Capt. Rawston and Lieut. Craig, H. M. Service, Lieut. Jervis, Captain Florence, Messrs. Rowly and Pollard, Mr. Taylor and Child; Servants, Harry Rumboll, James Gorman Mrs. Gorman, Jas. Gorman junr., and 4 Natives. *From Madras.*—Mr. and Mrs. Porteus, Child and 2 Servants.

By the Champion—Dr. Hagger, 3d L. C.,—Welman, Esq. H. M. 80th Regt.—Monsene, Esq. of Swan River, and Mr. Helmick, of Tranquebar.

July 16. Ship *Shaw Allum*, Captain E. Evans to Calcutta.

Do 17. Dutch Brig *Norfolk*, Captain M. L. Pike to Pondicherry.

July 18. Ship *Larkins*. Charles Ingram, to Calcutta;—19, Bark *Cleopatra*, R. Barly, to do.;—do. French Ship *Triton*, J. Blanc, to do.

Passengers by the Larkins.—Mrs. Ingram, Messrs, Paline. Naismith. Newton and Eckley, 3 Soldiers, 3 men and 4 women servants.

By the Cleopatra.—Mrs. Early and Servant.

By the Triton.—Messrs. P. Chouette and Servant, and Mr. Pavie.

July 21, French Bark *Afrique*, Viand, to Calcutta;—22, Bark *Claudine*, W. H. Brewer, to London.

Passengers. by the Claudine—Mesdames Potter, Schreyvogel, and Goodrich, 2 Misses Goodrich, J. Haig, Esq. M. C. S. Lieut. Potter, H. M. 4th Regiment, Lieutenant Mylne, 19th Regt. N. I., Lieutenant J. Richardson, 43d Regt. N. I., Lieutenant Taylor, 2d M. E. Regt. E. Graves. Esq. J. M. Ferrie, Esq. Mr. J. Stewart, Mr Roche, 32 Men and 1 Woman Charter Party Passengers.

July 25, Brig *Union*, W E. Wilkins, to the Northern Ports;—27. Ship *David Scott*, R. Spence, to Calcutta.

Passengers by the David Scott—From England—Assit Surgeons McLeod, Brougham and Deane, Cadets Scriviner, Rattray, Elliot, Phillimore, Mainwaring, Pester and Weston, Messrs Button and Smith, Engineers, and Mr. Kelly. *From the Cape*—Colonel Smith, B. Adjt, General of H. M. Forces, Mrs. Smith, Mr. W. Smith and Miss. Park. *From Madras*—3 Seamen and 3 Natives.

August 3, Ship *Ino*, D. Whelan, to Calcutta;—4, Barque *Sarah*, W. F. Walker, to Masulipatan;—do Barque *Strath Eden* A. Cheape, to the Cape and London.

Passengers by the Strath Eden—Mrs. Ouchterlony, Esq. Captain J. Davidson, 1st L. I., E. H. I. Ouchtertony Maxwell, Esq. P. Irvine, Esq. C. S., Lieut G. Dancer, Artillery, Lieut. H. M. Dobbie, 30th Regt. Lieut. Jackson, Cornet J. E. Mayne, 8th L. C., Ensign T. M. Warre, 9th Regt. N. I. Lieut. Allan, and Mr. C. Abraham—Servants, Mrs. Patterson Konrick. Serjeant Coleman, Wife and 7 Children.

August 9. Ship *Catherine*, Chas. S. Evans, to Calcutta.

Aug 14, Barque *Adams*, James Mills to Munsoorcottah and Calcutta.

Passengers to Munsoorcottah—Ensigns Harris, Vigne, Campbell and Tomes.

Domestic Occurrences.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At Camus, Eskan, Dumbartonshire, on the 3d June last, Alexander S. Finlay, Esq., late of Bombay, youngest son of Kirkman Finlay, Esq., of Castle Toward, to Marion second daughter of Colin Campbell, Esq., of Colgrain and Possil.

At St. James Church, Tannah, on the 24th inst., by License, Mr. Thomas Scott, of large Colabah, to Miss Jessy Wilson, daughter of the late Mr. Conductor David Wilson, Commissariat Department.

BIRTHS.—At Ahmednuggur, on the 21st of July, the lady of Lieutenant William Borlase Stevens, Madras Artillery, of a daughter.

At Poona, on the 23d July, the lady of Major Charles Waddington, Engineers, of a daughter.

At Mazagon, on Monday the 27th instant, the wife of Mr. C. De Mello, Clerk in the office of Messrs. Frith and Co., of a daughter.

At Poonah, on the 18th ouly, the lady of Captain B. Johnston, Commanding Hill Rangers, Nizam's Service, of a son.

At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 4th May, 1840, the lady of Colonel William D. Robertson, of the Bombay Army, of a daughter.

At Poona, on the 9th instant, the Lady of Lieut. W. C. Stather, 1st Grenadier Regt. of a daughter.

At the Retreat, Belassis Road Byculla, on the 9th instant, the wife of Mr. W. Brown, Cathedral Clerk, of a danghter.

On the morning of the 14th instant, the wife of Mr. W. Taylor, Master of the Indo British Institution, of a son.

In the Fort, on the morning of the 15th instant, the wife of Mr. Conductor George Kingston, of a son.

DEATHS.—In the wreck of the "William Bentinck" on the night of the 17th ultimo, Julia Catherine, second daughter of Captain James Balfour Robertson, Royal Navy.

At Ahmednuggur, on the 19th instant, Edward Ellis, son of the Revd. James Jackson, M. A. Chaplain, aged 1 year and 19 days.

At Poona, on the 14th July, Mary Emily, wife of Captain G. J. Mant, Bombay Army.

On the night of 17th ultimo, in the wreck of the Ship *Lord William Bentinck*, Barbara Macpherson, the beloved wife of John Fraser of the Bombay Medical Service.

At Poona, on the 26th July, Rose, the daughter of C. M. Harrison, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 18 months and 9 days.

At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 11th May, 1840, Marla the beloved wife Colonel Wm. D. Robertson, of the Bombay Army.—Her end was Peace.

At Girgaum, on the 2d inst., at the residence of Mr. Cox, Superintendent of the Cotton Screws. Captain Ferrier of the Ship *Thetis*, aged 31 years, deeply regretted by his friends and acquaintances,—the thanks of Capt. Ferrier's friends are due to Mr. Cox for the kind and disinterested attention paid by him and his family as mere strangers to Capt. Ferrier during his illness.

At Poona, on the 30th July, Serjeant Joseph MacNought, of the Ordnance Department, deeply regretted.

At Poona, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart of the Trigonometrical Survey, aged 17 months and 21 days.

At Bellary, on the 7th instant, Frederic Chalmers, the infant son of Captain M. Carthew, 21st Regiment Madras Infantry, aged four months and nine days.

At Colaba, on the 15th instant, Elizabeth Susan, daughter of Mr. J. King, Military Board Office, aged 3 years and 8 months.

In the Fort of the residence of Mr. Gardiner, on the 17th instant, Elizabeth Caroline, the beloved wife of Mr. J. King, Military Board Office, aged 20 years.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—At the Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 11th June, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Captain Henry Morland, 27th M. N. I., Assistant Surveyor General, to Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Charles Rooke, Esq. of Brighton, Sussex.

At Calcutta, on the 5th July, Sansone David Aaron Gubby, Esq. Son of David Aaron Gubby Esq. Merchant, to Miss Sullha, Daughter of Ezekiel Judah, Jacob, Esq. Merchant of Bagdad.

At Calcutta, on the 6th July, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Archdeacon Dealtry, Lieutenant William Fell, Indian Navy, to Eliza Juliana Bie, third Daughter of the late O. L. Bie, Esq., Judge and Magistrate of Serampore.

At Cawnpoor, on the 24th January, at Christ Church, by the Reverend H. Pratt, Captain J. D. Kennedy, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to Eliza Madelina, only surviving child of the late Captain W. Turner, of the 58th Bengal Native Infantry.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 8th July, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, J. B. Court, Esq, to Miss Harriet Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Andre Arson.

At Sylhet, on the 9th July, by Henry Stainforth Esq., Civil and Session Judge, Mr. George Adie to Miss Jane Edington.

At St. Peter's Church, South Australia, on the 27th April, A. Brodie Spark, Esq., Merchant, Sydney, to Frances Maria, relict of the late H. W. Radford, Esq. Surgeon of H. M. 62d Regiment.

At Maitland, by Special License, Henry Augustus Richards, to Dorothea, Daughter of John Earl, Esq. of Patrick's Plains.

At Maitland, on the 27th April, by the Reverend Mr. Blay, F. O. S. Green, Esq., of Maitland, to Isabella, second Daughter of Quarter Master Coulson, late of H. M. 3d Regt. or Buffs.

At South Australia, on the 11th April, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. C. B. Howard, John Gudlee to Mary Amelia, third Daughter of the late Mr. Arthur Guy, of Lewes, Sussex.

At Calcutta, at the Scotch Kirk, by the Reverend Dr. Charles, T. Murray, Esq., M. D., Bengal Medical Establishment, to Patricia Grieve, second Daughter of the late P. Thompson, Esq. Royal Artillery.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 28th July, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Joseph Cowley, to Constantia, third Daughter of John Andrews, Esq., of Russapaglah.

At Calcutta, on the 30th July, at the Cathedral, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, D. Macleod, Esq. to Miss Caroline Tilghman Cooper.

At Lucknow, on the 15th July, Lieutenant Barnes, Her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons, to Mary Anna, second Daughter of Captain Sinclair, A. D. C. to H. M. the King of Oude.

At Cape Town, on the 2d June, by the Reverend G. W. Stegmann, Captain James Briggs, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to Catherine Margaret, Daughter of the late Robert Graham, Esq., of Fintny, North Britain.

At Christ Church, Futtehghur, by Special Licence, on the 25th July, by the Reverend J. H. Rudd, A. B., Lieutenant Hugh Atkins Reid, 71st Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Rose Maria Birch, youngest Daughter of S. Birch, Esq.

At Calcutta, on the 30th July, at St. James' Church, by the Reverend R. Boswell, Mr. Robert Arrowsmith, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Marine. to Miss Amelia Shiells.

At Simla, on the 20th July, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Francis Elliot Voyle, Esq., Interpreter and Quarter Master 39th Regiment Native Infantry, to Anne, second Daughter of Major General M. Boyd, Commanding Sirhind Division.

At Calcutta, on the 7th August, by the Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry, Bransby Henry Cooper, Esq., Civil Service eldest Son of Bransby Cooper, Esq. of Spring Garden, London to Mary Anne, the second Daughter of Thomas Bruce Swinhoe, Esq., Solicitor to the East India Company.

BIRTHS.—At Kurnal on the 25th June, the Lady of Nicholas Palmer, Esq., 54th Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Simla, on the 18th June, the Lady of R. Laughton, Esq., Surgeon, of a Son.

At Landour, on the 26th June, the lady of Captain Prior 64th. Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 19th July, the Lady of G. W. Johnson, Esq., of a Son.

At Berampore, on the 7th July, the lady of Captain G. Ellis, Artillery, of a daughter.

At Ghazeepore, on the 1st July, the lady of Charles Raikes, Esq., Civil Service, of a Son.

At Joodiannah, on the 29th June, the lady of Lieutenant J. Hunter, Adjutant 53d Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

At sea, on board the *St. George*, on the 27th March, the lady of Lieutenant Col. Ommaney, B. C. of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 14th instant, the lady of W. R. Lackersteen, Esq., of a Son.

At Dum-Dum, on the 15th July, the Lady of Lieutenant John Innes, Artillery, of a Son.

At Sultanpore, Benares, on the 4th July, the Lady of James B. Clapperton, Esq., Surgeon 5th Light Cavalry, of a Son.

At Agra, on the 7th July, the Lady of Lieutenant Edmonds, of Her Majesty's 9th Foot, of a Son.

At Dhooly, Tirhoot, on the 30th July, the Lady of C. Mackinnon, Esq., of a Daughter.

At Sea, on board the *Moira*, the Lady of Captain W. B. Holmes, 12th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 27th July, at No. 9, Middleton Street, the Lady of W. D. Shaw, Esq., of a Daughter.

At Allipore, on the 26th July, the Lady of the Reverend T. Atkins, of a Son.

At Lucknow, on the 15th July, the Lady of Charles Campagnac, Esq., of a Son.

At Juanpore, on the 15th July, the Lady of Lieutenant H. E. Pearson, 18th Regiment, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 4th July, Dupré Francis John, the only child of Lieutenant George W. Bishop, 71st Regiment Native Infantry, aged 9 months and 22 days.

At Calcutta, on the 5th July, Miss Elizabeth Ann McCarthy, Daughter of the late Conductor M. McCarthy, of Public Works, after an illness of 16 Months, aged 16 years, 11 months and 15 days.

Drowned in the Gasper Channel, on the night of the 23rd June, in the 42d year of his age, Mr. Richard Locken, Master Pilot of the Honourable Company's Bengal Marine.

At Calcutta on the 7th July, C. M. Pratt, Esq., Indigo Planter, late of Monghyr.

At Calcutta, on the 8th July, Henry Leslie Melville, the infant Son of Captain and Mrs. C. R. Smith, aged 17 months and 1 day.

At Calcutta, on the 8th July, Captain Robert Rayne, aged 36 years.

At Saugor, on the 27th June, William Henry, the beloved Son of Lieutenant Cumberland, 11th Regiment B. N. I., aged 10 months and 27 days.

At Calcutta, on the 5th July, Mr. Francis Baillie, of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, aged 47 years.

At Berhampore, on Friday, the 26th June, Captain Robert Boileau Pemberton, 44th Regt. N. I., and officiating Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad, aged 42 years.

At Dum-Dum, on the 9th July, Mr. Assistant Surgeon William Sheriff, in Medical charge of the 1st Troop 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, aged 30 years.

At Entally, on the 10th July, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Sophia Mills, aged 28 years, 7 months and 7 days, sincerely regretted by her relatives and friends.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Bangalore, on the 23d instant, by the Revd. W. W. Lutyens, A. M. Richard Waller O'Grady, Esq., 34th Light Infantry, to Jane Sophia youngest daughter of the late Thomas Roulledge, Esq., of Carlisle.

At the Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 30th June 1840, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Captain Henry Morland 27th Regiment Madras N. I., Assistant Surveyor General, to Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Charles Rooke, Esq., of Brighton. Sussex.

At Cape Town, by the Rev. G. W. Stegmann, on Tuesday the 2nd June, Captain James Briggs, of the 13th Regiment N. I., to Catherine Margaret daughter of the late Robert Graham, Esq. of Fintry, North Britain.

At St. Mary's Church, on Wednesday the 29th July, by the Revd. G. W. Mahon, M. A. Private Richard Neil, H. M. 55th Foot. to Miss Elizabeth Whittam, daughter of the late Thomas Whittam, of H. M. Royal Regiment.

BIRTHS.—At Madras, on Saturday the 11th July, the lady of Captain J. E. Butcher, Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.

At Bellary, on the 5th of July, the lady of Lieut. H. W. Wood, 4th Regiment N. I., of a son.

At Bangalore, on the 28th ultimo, the lady of Brevet Captain McNair, H. Arty., of a son.

On the 17th July, at Cuddalore, the lady of Surgeon J. B. Preston, of a daughter.

At Vellore, on the 24th of July, the lady of Lieut. William Henry Wapshare of the 10th Regiment, of a daughter.

At Vellore, on the 24th July, the lady of Brevet Captain J. F. Leslie, 13th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 21st of July, the lady of Captain G. W. Osborne, Dep. Judge Advocate Genl. of a son.

At Bangalore, 29th July, Mrs. Dr. R. Wight, of a son still born.

At Ootacamund on the 27th July, the lady of George Bird, Esq., Madras civil service, of a son.

At Waltair, on the 10th July, the lady of Lieutenant and Bt. Captain Wilkinson, of the 44th Regiment, of a daughter.

At Brunton's Villa, Adyar, on the 2d of August, the lady of Major General Sewell, C. B. of a daughter.

At Policarney, on the 6th August, the lady of C. Hughes Hallett, Esq., of a son.

At Tellicherry, on the 31st July, the lady of G. S. Hooper, Esq., C. S. of a son.

At Penang, on the 29th June, the lady of Lieut. C. A. Danvers Butler, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.

At Masulipatam, on the 20th July, the lady of Captain Henry S. Foord, Artillery, of a son.

At Ellichpoor, on the 26th July, the wife of Qr. Mr. W. A. Ryan, of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 5th instant, the wife of Mr. W. W. Wooden, of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 9th instant, the lady of A. F. Bruce, Esq., of a a son.

At Madras, on the 7th instant, the lady of Lieut. J. Macdougall, 17th Regt. N. I., of a son.

At Russellkondah, on the 1st instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Middleton, 17th Regiment, of a daughter.

At Arcot, on the 8th instant, the lady of Augustus S. Curtis, Esq., 7th Regiment Light cavalry of a son.

DEATHS.—At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 19th July, William John, only son of Captain J. Shepherd, 2nd Madras Light Infantry, aged 1 year and 10 months.

At Hingolee, on the 4th of July, aged two years and two months, William Grant, youngest son of Major Edward Raynsford, Nizam's Service.

At Sea, Lieutenant James Kempthorne, of the 26th Regt. N. I.

At Moulmein, on Sunday the 14th of June the lady of Major John Wright, 40th Regt. N. I.

At Combatore, on the 31st July, Lieut. Col. Thos. Macleane, of the 9th Regt. N. I.

At Bellary, on the 7th instant, Frederic Chalmers, the infant son of Captain M. Carthew, 21st Regiment, aged 4 months and 9 days.

LATEST CHINA NEWS.

Englishman, August 1.

We have received a Singapore paper and a Price Current by the *Harlequin*, and though the contents are of no great importance, we lay them before our readers, having nothing better to offer:—

Extract from a private letter:—

'We are without later dates from China than 5th June, when the English were still living quietly at Macao, the Canton market was cleared of Teas, and the Americans were preparing to leave by the end of June. The expedition had not arrived. The last seen of it was off Pulo Sepatu on the 13th ultimo. The Chinese had junks at the second bar, laden with stones, ready to sink as soon as they hear of its approach. Lord John Churchill of H. M. S. *Druid*, died at Macao, on the 2d ultimo, of dysentery. The schooner *Hellas* had been attacked by pirates on the coast, and nearly taken, Captain Jauncey and all his crew were wounded, two of whom have since died. Opium was quoted at the outer achorage at Sp. Drs. 380 *a* 400 for Patna, Sp. Drs. 450 *a* 500 for Malwa, and Benares at Sp. Drs. 350 *a* 370 nominal; there being scarcely any demand, and sales were very difficult to effect on the coast. The trade indeed was nearly at a stand.'

CHINA.—By the arrival of the American Ship *Akbar* since our last from Macao the 6th ultimo, we have received the *Canton Press* of 30th May, and private letters to the 5th June. The extracts we give from the *Press* contain the account of an attack of a number of piratical Junks on the *Hellas*, on the Coast near Namoa, in which the crew of that vessel suffered severely. Two of the European crew of the *Hellas* have since died of their wounds, but the commander and the others who suffered were doing well. The vigilance of the mandarins, and the attacks to which vessels were liable from the piratical junks, had combined to render the Opium trade on the Coast of increased risk and difficulty, and reduced the price very low. According to last accounts from Canton, scarcely any Teas were procurable, there seemed no prospect of the exports for Great Britain exceeding for the season 26 million lbs. The exports of silk are stated at 1,573 bales, but would probably reach 2,500 to 3,000 bales. Such of the Teas as had been unable to find direct tonnage for England had been transhipped for Singapore, and the Spanish Brig *Patriota*, Dutch Brig *Tartar*, and American Ship *Lintin* had already sailed with Teas for this port; but being all foreign vessels, and to avoid any question that might arise as to the admissibility for home consumption of the Teas conveyed here on board of them, under the existing state of the law, already brought to the notice of our readers in a former number, they will all tranship their Teas at the neighbouring port of Rhio. It was expected these vessels would be shortly followed by the *Ardaseer*, also with a cargo of Teas.

The letters received by this opportunity report also the death of Lord John Churchill at Macao, on the 2d ultimo, from an attack of Dysentery. Every thing still continued quiet at Macao. The latest intelligence in China from England was to 4th February, by the Overland Mail.

Singapore Free Press, July 19.

(From the Singapore Price Current, July 9.)

IMPORTS.

Opium.—The *Dido* arrived here on the 7th, bringing 123 chests, and the *Harlequin* on the 10th with 85 chests, which supply is more than sufficient for any demand we are likely to have between this and October. At present there is no demand for *Patna*, & sellers at Sp. dlrs. 325, and *Benares* is only saleable chest by chest at about Sp. dlrs. 300, cash, and Sp. dlrs. 305, one month, at which some sales have been made since our last, but at which holders do not seem anxious to realize, as prices are expected to go higher in Calcutta after the arrival of the *Water Witch* with large remittances, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the trade on the Coast when she left China.

EXPORTS.

Gold Dust.—Scarce, and Pahang is in demand at Sp. dlrs. 27¾ per bunkal.

Tin is also scarce and in demand. The last arrival of Straits brought Sp. dlrs. 16¾, and Banca Sp. dlrs. 17¾ per picul.

Teas.—The market is nearly bare of Junk Teas, and good chops are in demand at Sp. drs. 12 to 14 per 20 catties, for native consumption. The American Ship Moctezuma, which arrived here on the 29th ult. from China, brought about 260 tons of Black Teas for transhipment to England—and a small lot for sale. The latter were disposed of at public auction at from 50 to 70 per cent. on the last Canton prices, say Congo at Sp. drs. 50 to 60, Hyson at Sp. drs. 85, and Canton made Gunpowder and Imperial at Sp drs. 70 at 80 per picul. The Tartar has since arrived with an invoice of about 8,000 dollars worth for sale here, and which will likely bring similar rates. She also brings about 140 tons of Teas for transhipment to England. The American ship Ackbar, whose arrival was noticed in our last brought about 1,200 tons for England, and is now at the neighbouring Dutch port of Rhio where the whole of the late arrivals will be transhipped, as some doubt appears to be entertained, of Teas imported here in a foreign bottom being admitted for consumption in England.

Weekly Register, July 9.

MILITARY.—It is rumoured that the flank companies of the 8th go to China so soon as the 37th arrives from Madras. That Lieut. Colonel COOKE will be appointed a Brigadier (of the second class) for the Straits; and that Captain LUCAS goes to Singapore to be in command of the 8th at head quarters.